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TENTH REPORT

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

RELATING TO THE

Registry and Returns

OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

IN THE

COMMONWEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1851.

BY AMASA WALKER,

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

BOSTON:

WHITE & POTTER, PRINTERS TO THE STATE,
1852.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, December 1, 1852.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :—

I have the honor herewith to transmit, according to law, the Tenth Registration Report of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, it being for the year 1851.

It is the Third Annual Report from this office which has appeared since the Act of 1849, and was made under the superintendence of Josiah Curtis, M. D., of this city.

The returns, with few exceptions, which are alluded to in the *Notes* at the end of the Report, still show increasing fulness and accuracy. The number of Births and Marriages registered and returned during the year was larger than that of any former year. This is true also of the number of Deaths, if we except the single year of 1849, when the cholera prevailed in the Commonwealth.

Ten years of Registration having now passed, the statistics are sufficiently extensive for us to draw very reliable conclusions.

Among other deductions there might be computed a very accurate Life-Table, which for all purposes of life insurance

in the Commonwealth would be the safest of any within our knowledge. Our companies at present base their transactions upon tables constructed from data on the other side of the Atlantic.

The present Report embraces some points of information not given in its predecessors, while other points are carried out somewhat farther than hitherto, as accumulated facts enabled and invited.

The official United States Census of this State, for 1850, will be found inserted in this Report. It is the first time it has ever been published from a copy with the corrections of the Census Office. Being placed by the side of that of 1840, the rate of increase in the various towns will readily be seen. This will be found in the aggregate, for the State, to be 256,814, being a trifle less than thirty-five per cent. on the enumeration of 1840. The increase during the ten years previous, viz.: 1830-40, was only 20.85 per cent.

Of the increase between 1840 and 1850 the Americans numbered 127,184, and the foreigners 129,630. This shows an increase of only 18.09 per cent. among the native population, while the foreign population increased no less than 372.30 per cent., or over twenty times as much as the increase of the native population.

During the three past years, very near the middle of which period the census was taken, the annual average of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, to the population, was respectively one birth in 36, one marriage in 102, and one death in 53. The excess of Births over Deaths during the same period amounted annually to 8,719.

These and other facts, of equal or greater importance to the happiness and well being of the Commonwealth, will

be found in the tables of the Report, and alluded to in the observations, which render them worthy of critical perusal, and tend to show the great utility of the Registration Law.

Respectfully submitted, by

AMASA WALKER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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REGISTRATION

OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

IN

MASSACHUSETTS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1851.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,
Returned to the Secretary's Office, for the year ending December 31,
1851.

Counties and Towns.	Population in 1850.	BIRTHS.						MARRIAGES.				DEATHS.								
		Whole number.	SEX.			PARENTAGE.			Whole number.	NATIVITY.			Whole number.	SEX.			No. whose age is given.	AGE. Aggre to Average.		
			M.	F.	U.	Am.	For.	U.		M.	F.	U.								
BARNSTABLE.		5,004	2	2	-	2	-	-	33	26	-	7	3	1	2	-	2	70	35.00	
Barnstable,	-	1,526	28	16	-	24	-	4	16	15	-	1	22	9	13	-	22	633	28.77	
Brewster,	-	2,440	65	29	36	62	-	3	36	35	1	-	50	22	28	-	50	1226	24.52	
Chatham,	-	3,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dennis,	-	845	16	9	7	16	-	-	7	7	-	-	17	2	15	-	16	508	31.75	
Eastham,	-	2,519	47	25	22	47	-	-	9	9	-	-	44	17	27	-	44	1784	40.55	
Falmouth,	-	3,258	125	57	67	119	6	-	54	49	-	5	74	48	26	-	72	1247	17.32	
Harwich,	-	1,848	48	26	22	48	-	-	15	13	1	1	29	17	10	2	26	846	32.54	
Orleans,	-	3,157	107	66	40	89	18	-	29	25	4	-	69	32	37	-	69	1269	18.39	
Provincetown,	-	4,368	120	60	60	88	31	1	35	31	4	-	86	47	39	-	82	2146	26.17	
Sandwich,	-	2,051	58	27	31	53	1	4	19	18	1	-	54	29	25	-	54	1793	33.20	
Truro,	-	2,411	59	31	27	58	1	-	23	23	-	-	28	11	17	-	27	852	31.56	
Wellfleet,	-	2,595	83	47	34	81	2	-	16	16	-	-	39	20	19	-	39	1032	27.15	
Yarmouth,	-																			
Totals,	-	35,279	758	391	362	5	687	59	12	202	267	11	14	515	255	258	2	503	13,436	26.71
BERKSHIRE.																				
Adams,	-	6,172	154	86	68	-	114	31	9	54	35	16	3	116	47	47	22	115	2846	21.75
Alford,	-	502	12	8	3	1	11	-	1	2	1	-	1	11	3	8	-	11	420	38.18
Becket,	-	1,223	36	22	14	-	24	12	-	4	3	1	-	13	6	7	-	13	408	31.38
Cheshire,	-	1,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Clarksburg,	384	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	13	-	24	11	-	12	-	-	24	-	678	-	28.25
Dalton, -	1,029	28	12	-	5	-	1	-	-	10	-	9	-	10	10	-	4	-	-	10	-	522	-	52.20
Egremont,	1,013	20	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	5	-	10	10	-	3	-	-	10	-	439	-	43.90
Florida, -	561	10	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	57	-	32	-	48	48	-	23	-	-	48	-	1425	-	29.69
Great Barrington,	3,263	76	43	1	16	3	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	5	6	-	2	-	-	5	-	165	-	33.00
Hancock,	789	16	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	19	20	-	14	-	-	19	-	463	-	24.53
Hinsdale,	1,253	23	12	-	14	-	-	-	-	13	-	8	-	17	20	-	11	-	1	17	-	540	-	31.76
Lanesborough,	1,226	24	17	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	-	11	-	73	73	-	37	-	-	73	-	1897	-	25.99
Lee, -	3,220	69	34	-	28	-	-	-	-	41	-	26	-	17	17	-	10	-	-	17	-	589	-	34.05
Lenox, -	1,599	45	23	-	10	-	-	-	-	34	-	11	-	11	11	-	4	-	-	11	-	501	-	45.55
Montcrey,	761	18	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	17	-	7	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mount Washington,	351	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Ashford, -	186	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	29	29	-	14	-	-	29	-	1160	-	40.00
New Marlborough,	1,847	40	20	-	8	-	-	-	-	32	-	18	-	23	23	-	12	-	-	23	-	744	-	32.35
Otis, -	1,224	19	10	-	4	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	7	7	-	5	-	-	7	-	314	-	44.86
Peru, -	519	17	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	4	-	95	96	-	46	-	-	95	-	2816	-	29.64
Pittsfield,	5,872	221	125	1	90	3	-	-	-	128	-	42	-	15	15	-	5	-	-	15	-	516	-	34.40
Richmond,	907	18	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	25	25	-	5	-	-	25	-	1427	-	57.08
Sandisfield,	1,049	22	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savoy, -	955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	18	-	-	30	-	1362	-	45.40
Sheffield,	2,789	40	16	-	7	-	-	-	-	33	-	20	-	39	41	-	15	-	-	39	-	1201	-	30.79
Stockbridge,	1,940	42	23	-	11	-	-	-	-	25	-	8	-	13	13	-	8	-	-	13	-	344	-	26.46
Tyringham,	821	27	13	-	6	-	-	-	-	21	-	3	-	10	10	-	3	-	-	10	-	407	-	40.70
Washington, -	953	18	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	11	-	6	-	43	44	-	24	-	-	43	-	1582	-	36.79
West Stockbridge,	1,713	55	37	-	23	-	-	-	-	32	-	4	-	23	31	-	11	-	-	23	-	492	-	21.39
Williamstown,	2,626	47	26	-	6	-	-	-	-	41	-	10	-	22	22	-	10	-	-	22	-	955	-	43.41
Windsor, -	899	18	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boston Corner, -	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	49,596	1,122	597	8	768	64	290	8	517	768	8	304	442	346	768	36	386	747	32.42	747	24,216	24,216	32.42	32.42
BRISTOL.																								
Attleborough, -	4,200	176	89	1	134	9	33	1	86	134	1	24	26	43	82	3	36	76	30.75	76	2337	2337	30.75	30.75
Berkley, -	908	20	11	-	20	-	-	-	9	20	-	9	9	5	15	-	10	13	42.23	13	549	549	42.23	42.23
Dartmouth, -	3,868	71	42	2	66	2	3	2	27	66	2	40	42	42	85	-	43	84	32.11	84	2697	2697	32.11	32.11

Births, Marriages, and Deaths, for the year 1851—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population in 1850.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.				DEATHS.						
		Whole number.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		Whole number.	NATIVITY.		Whole number.	SEX.		No whose age is given.	AGE.		
			M.	F.	U.	Am.		For.	U.		M.	F.			U.	
<i>Bristol—Continued.</i>																
Dighton,	1,641	38	19	19	—	33	4	1	10	2	17	7	10	—	951	55.94
Easton,	2,337	80	44	36	—	67	13	—	15	—	49	24	25	—	1473	30.69
Fairhaven,	4,304	105	49	56	—	94	11	—	36	1	80	32	48	—	1878	23.47
Fall River,	11,522	317	180	137	—	145	172	—	85	12	174	78	96	—	3148	18.09
Freetown,	1,615	46	22	24	—	44	2	—	11	—	44	17	27	—	1473	34.26
Mansfield,	1,789	42	8	23	11	27	6	9	24	—	31	9	19	3	1070	39.63
New Bedford,	16,464	354	177	169	8	248	69	37	194	61	385	185	186	14	8613	22.79
Norton,	1,967	48	27	21	—	29	14	5	5	—	22	10	12	—	806	36.63
Pawtucket,	3,753	118	55	63	—	49	69	—	28	4	84	46	38	—	1825	21.73
Raynham,	1,541	53	31	22	—	43	7	3	4	—	29	15	9	5	1046	40.23
Rehoboth,	2,103	52	21	31	—	44	8	—	14	—	37	14	23	—	1455	39.32
Seekonk,	2,244	52	31	21	—	49	2	1	15	1	38	19	19	—	1568	44.80
Somerset,	1,166	38	22	16	—	32	5	1	13	4	20	6	14	—	768	38.40
Swansey,	1,554	22	13	9	—	20	2	—	12	1	14	8	6	—	600	42.86
Taunton,	10,431	278	147	131	—	176	97	5	73	28	168	87	81	—	5490	33.89
Westport,	2,795	74	42	32	—	66	8	—	23	—	57	22	35	—	2034	36.98
Totals,	76,202	1,984	1030	932	22	1386	525	73	631	114	1,431	639	737	25	39,781	28.52
DUKES.																
Chilmark,	747	8	6	2	—	7	—	1	4	—	6	4	2	—	360	60.00
Edgartown,	1,990	28	14	10	4	27	—	1	14	1	30	11	19	—	895	30.86
Tisbury,	1,803	38	22	14	2	34	1	3	22	3	31	16	15	—	1452	48.40
Totals,	4,540	74	42	26	6	68	1	5	40	4	67	31	36	—	2,707	41.65

ESSEX.

Amesbury,	3,143	83	41	39	3	74	6	3	18	12	1	5	55	25	29	1	55	1409	25,62
Andover,	6,945	191	90	101	-	89	100	2	57	38	17	2	117	59	56	2	115	3053	26,54
Beverly,	5,376	132	70	62	-	127	4	1	31	23	5	3	110	56	52	2	107	2737	25,58
Boxford,	982	22	12	10	-	21	1	-	6	6	-	-	17	7	10	-	17	514	30,23
Bradford,	1,328	37	21	16	-	29	4	4	7	6	1	-	17	7	10	-	17	889	49,35
Danvers,	8,110	292	158	134	-	195	96	1	59	55	3	1	161	77	84	-	161	3979	24,71
Essex,	1,585	60	24	36	-	53	6	1	15	14	1	-	46	19	27	-	46	1306	28,39
Georgetown,	2,052	46	22	24	-	42	4	-	15	15	-	-	37	16	21	-	37	1215	32,84
Gloucester,	7,805	272	155	117	-	204	68	-	103	85	18	-	151	102	49	-	151	4019	26,62
Groveland,	1,286	44	23	21	-	40	4	-	8	7	1	-	28	13	14	1	27	469	17,37
Hamilton,	889	21	10	11	-	21	-	-	7	6	1	-	26	12	14	-	26	652	25,08
Haverhill,	5,877	182	109	72	1	154	28	-	135	116	14	5	99	58	41	-	96	2818	29,35
Ipswich,	3,349	69	35	33	1	54	10	5	27	23	3	1	63	36	27	-	63	2125	33,73
Lawrence,	8,283	379	188	191	-	139	232	8	296	157	135	4	139	67	71	1	137	2635	19,23
Lynn,	14,257	474	231	243	-	350	111	13	160	125	32	3	245	114	131	-	241	5451	22,62
Lynnfield,	1,723	18	12	6	-	17	-	1	5	5	-	-	15	10	5	-	15	449	29,93
Manchester,	1,638	46	19	27	-	39	7	-	11	10	1	-	49	21	28	-	48	1037	21,60
Marblehead,	6,167	206	104	102	-	106	12	88	51	44	4	3	98	47	51	-	96	3201	33,34
Methuen,	2,543	61	37	24	-	19	8	34	33	30	1	2	25	14	11	-	24	811	33,79
Middleton,	832	17	13	4	-	16	1	-	4	4	-	-	14	7	7	-	14	519	37,07
Newbury,	4,426	65	41	22	2	54	7	4	27	24	2	1	37	14	22	1	37	1439	38,89
Newburyport,	9,572	252	129	123	-	186	65	1	241	184	54	3	221	109	112	-	210	7041	33,53
Rockport,	3,255	101	52	49	-	89	10	2	38	35	1	2	57	35	22	-	57	1615	28,33
Rowley,	1,075	15	5	10	-	11	1	3	7	7	-	-	13	3	10	-	9	450	50,00
Salem,	20,263	473	242	231	-	275	147	51	222	119	98	5	434	225	209	-	433	11606	26,80
Salisbury,	3,100	68	49	19	-	51	13	4	25	20	2	3	42	20	22	-	42	1417	33,74
Saugus,	1,552	44	22	21	1	41	3	-	23	22	-	1	27	15	12	-	26	786	30,23
Topsfield,	1,171	36	14	22	-	34	1	1	7	5	2	-	31	12	19	-	31	1406	45,36
Wenham,	977	33	9	24	-	29	3	1	10	8	1	1	39	12	19	-	39	1139	29,21
West Newbury,	1,746	24	12	12	-	19	5	-	15	10	5	-	32	15	17	-	32	1318	41,19
Totals,	131,307	3,763	1949	1806	8	2578	957	228	1663	1215	403	45	2445	1235	1202	8	2409	67,455	28,00

Births, Marriages, and Deaths, for the year 1851—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population in 1850.	BIRTHS.						MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.					
		Whole number.	SEX.			PARENTAGE.			Whole number.	NATIVITY.			Whole number.	SEX.		No. whose age is given.	AGE.		
			M.	F.	U.	Am.	For.	U.		M.	F.	U.		Aggre'to Average.					
FRANKLIN.																			
Ashfield,	1,394	34	17	12	5	30	1	3	10	7	3	-	23	7	14	2	22	709	32.23
Barnardston,	937	28	22	6	-	20	2	6	7	14	-	-	15	6	8	1	15	524	34.93
Buckland,	1,056	44	18	26	-	36	7	1	15	14	-	-	20	6	12	2	18	757	42.05
Charlemont,	1,173	27	12	15	-	23	1	3	12	10	2	-	20	10	10	-	20	1018	50.90
Coleraine,	1,785	38	23	15	-	36	1	1	23	23	-	-	22	7	15	-	22	597	27.14
Conway,	1,831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	48	22	26	-	48	1792	37.33
Deerfield,	2,421	51	28	23	-	43	8	-	19	17	-	2	29	11	18	-	29	1053	36.31
Erving, -	449	8	6	2	-	6	-	-	3	3	-	-	8	4	3	1	7	244	34.86
Gill, -	754	20	11	9	-	20	-	-	4	3	1	-	19	6	13	-	19	820	43.16
Greenfield,	2,580	78	45	30	3	38	29	11	39	20	8	11	36	16	16	4	36	878	24.39
Hawley,	881	21	11	10	-	18	1	2	5	3	1	1	8	5	3	-	7	254	36.28
Heath, -	803	16	7	9	-	15	-	1	12	4	-	-	12	5	7	-	12	643	53.58
Leverett,	948	27	15	11	1	23	2	4	14	14	-	-	13	7	6	-	13	594	45.69
Leyden,	716	18	8	10	-	14	2	2	2	2	1	-	10	4	6	-	10	498	49.80
Monroe,	254	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	75	75.00
Montague,	1,518	55	31	24	-	44	11	-	8	7	-	-	14	11	3	-	14	413	29.50
New Salem,	1,253	27	15	12	-	26	3	1	8	8	-	-	25	11	14	-	25	784	31.36
Northfield,	1,772	40	32	8	-	26	3	11	12	7	-	-	22	11	8	3	20	897	44.85
Orange,	1,700	53	27	24	2	48	3	2	14	14	-	-	31	17	13	1	31	1176	37.96
Rowe, -	659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shelburne,	1,239	35	21	14	-	28	6	1	15	13	-	-	17	5	12	-	17	522	30.71
Shutesbury,	912	28	16	12	-	24	3	4	8	8	-	-	13	4	9	-	13	481	37.00
Sunderland,	792	21	11	10	-	18	3	-	10	9	1	-	24	6	18	-	24	664	27.66
Warwick,	1,021	23	11	12	-	21	-	2	9	8	1	-	11	4	7	-	11	541	49.18

Wendell,	-	920	16	11	5	-	15	-	1	13	13	-	-	11	5	6	-	11	516	46.91
Whately,	-	1,401	34	17	17	-	33	1	-	12	12	-	-	20	10	10	-	20	720	36.00
Totals,	-	30,869	744	415	318	11	607	79	58	274	232	19	23	473	200	259	14	465	17,170	36.92
HAMPDEN.																				
Blandford,	-	1,418	31	17	14	-	24	7	-	16	16	-	-	24	15	9	-	24	902	37.58
Brimfield,	-	1,421	23	10	13	-	20	1	2	12	11	-	1	30	9	20	1	30	1062	35.40
Chester,	-	1,521	19	10	9	-	17	2	-	7	6	1	-	16	7	9	-	16	772	48.25
Chicopee,	-	8,291	922	115	107	-	132	87	3	214	79	133	2	131	52	79	-	130	3033	23.25
Granville,	-	1,305	33	17	14	2	26	-	7	12	12	-	-	26	9	16	1	25	1306	52.24
Holland,	-	449	7	5	2	-	7	-	-	4	4	-	-	5	2	3	-	4	206	66.50
Holyoke,	-	3,245	95	58	35	2	53	38	4	30	25	5	-	65	34	31	-	59	1882	31.90
Longmeadow,	-	1,252	24	13	11	-	18	1	5	9	8	1	-	19	9	10	-	19	833	43.84
Ludlow,	-	1,186	23	10	13	-	21	1	1	3	2	-	1	35	18	17	-	35	1321	37.74
Monson,	-	2,831	58	33	25	-	37	13	8	24	23	-	1	59	30	29	-	58	1630	28.10
Montgomery,	-	333	5	1	4	-	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	131	65.50
Palmer,	-	3,974	102	46	56	-	59	43	-	30	23	6	1	41	16	25	-	40	979	24.47
Russell,	-	521	6	4	2	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	3	174	58.00
Southwick,	-	1,120	17	7	10	-	12	1	4	14	14	-	-	13	5	8	-	13	469	36.08
Springfield,	-	11,766	444	238	206	-	232	200	12	204	117	83	4	230	123	107	-	233	4245	19.26
Tolland,	-	594	15	5	10	-	14	-	1	6	6	-	-	6	2	4	-	6	198	33.00
Wales,	-	711	13	8	5	-	9	1	3	6	4	1	1	10	6	4	-	10	500	50.00
Westfield,	-	4,181	109	67	42	-	95	11	3	52	52	-	-	85	43	40	2	85	2730	32.12
West Springfield,	-	2,979	65	39	26	-	55	10	-	21	21	-	-	36	15	21	-	36	1034	28.72
Wilbraham,	-	2,127	44	22	22	-	30	5	9	25	24	-	1	40	16	24	-	40	1385	34.62
Totals,	-	51,285	1,355	725	626	4	870	422	63	691	449	230	12	876	413	459	4	858	24,892	29.01
HAMPSHIRE.																				
Amherst,	-	3,052	79	47	32	-	73	5	1	38	35	2	1	70	33	34	3	70	1818	25.97
Belchertown,	-	2,680	74	31	42	1	-	-	74	37	36	1	-	46	16	21	9	45	1348	29.94
Chesterfield,	-	1,014	14	7	7	-	12	1	1	14	14	-	-	12	2	10	-	11	557	50.64
Cummington,	-	1,172	26	12	14	-	22	3	1	11	10	1	-	24	13	11	-	23	947	41.17
Easthampton,	-	1,342	22	16	6	-	20	2	-	10	10	-	-	21	8	13	-	21	599	28.52

MIDDLESEX.

	1,605	50	27	23	-	46	3	1	17	12	1	4	25	9	12	4	25	799	31.96
Acton,	-	27	13	14	-	25	2	-	4	3	-	1	22	12	9	1	22	733	33.32
Ashty,	-	45	25	20	-	32	12	1	19	19	-	-	24	14	10	-	23	638	27.74
Bedford,	-	23	7	16	-	16	6	1	6	6	-	-	12	5	7	-	12	336	28.00
Billerica,	-	35	22	13	-	27	8	-	7	6	1	-	25	12	13	-	25	896	35.84
Boxborough,	-	6	2	4	-	6	-	-	3	2	-	-	7	2	5	-	7	192	27.43
Brighton,	-	68	35	22	11	6	-	18	7	6	1	-	29	17	11	1	27	642	23.78
Burlington,	-	15	6	8	-	13	1	1	4	4	-	-	8	4	4	-	8	412	51.50
Cambridge,	-	593	317	276	1	273	309	11	240	104	135	1	209	152	147	-	209	6291	21.04
Carlisle,	-	16	9	7	-	10	2	4	2	2	-	-	10	6	4	-	10	431	43.10
Charlestown,	-	644	337	302	5	318	219	107	213	131	81	1	490	263	227	-	487	9694	19.91
Chelmsford,	-	49	21	28	-	28	21	-	26	21	5	-	31	14	17	-	31	1360	43.87
Concord,	-	64	35	29	-	39	22	3	20	18	2	-	43	16	27	-	43	1141	26.53
Dracut,	-	35	24	11	-	24	10	1	18	17	-	1	42	22	20	-	42	1402	33.38
Dunstable,	-	6	3	3	-	6	-	-	2	2	-	-	6	4	2	-	6	411	68.50
Frammingham,	-	101	63	37	1	38	54	9	43	24	18	1	36	21	15	-	32	1048	32.75
Groton,	-	67	39	27	1	59	8	-	15	13	1	1	40	17	23	-	38	1465	38.55
Holliston,	-	76	31	45	-	57	18	1	29	26	3	-	45	25	20	-	45	942	20.93
Hopkinton,	-	102	58	44	-	61	41	-	14	10	4	-	45	24	21	-	45	1263	28.07
Lexington,	-	31	21	10	-	24	7	-	5	3	2	-	21	6	15	-	21	642	30.57
Lincoln,	-	10	6	4	-	8	1	1	5	5	-	-	9	5	4	-	8	374	46.75
Littleton,	-	24	14	10	-	18	4	2	18	18	-	-	16	10	6	-	16	352	22.00
Lowell,	-	33,385	529	484	3	473	524	19	652	385	257	10	629	268	360	1	628	11323	18.03
Malden,	-	15	10	5	-	-	-	15	19	19	-	-	57	35	22	-	55	1661	30.20
Marlborough,	-	2,941	102	52	-	69	29	4	18	18	-	-	55	27	28	-	55	1536	27.93
Medford,	-	3,749	125	65	-	107	16	2	34	32	2	-	79	37	42	-	78	2105	26.99
Melrose,	-	1,260	34	16	-	28	4	2	15	13	1	1	15	8	7	-	15	451	30.07
Natick,	-	2,744	94	48	-	78	16	7	14	14	-	-	60	37	22	1	60	1255	20.92
Newton,	-	5,258	136	67	-	74	55	-	28	26	1	1	56	29	23	4	55	1380	25.09
Pepperell,	-	1,754	44	25	1	30	7	7	22	21	-	1	29	13	16	-	29	1093	37.69
Reading,	-	3,108	90	41	-	90	7	-	28	26	2	-	56	24	32	-	56	2012	35.93
Sherborn,	-	1,043	24	8	-	12	5	7	10	8	2	-	18	8	10	-	18	623	34.61

NORFOLK.

INNOV.OLK.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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PLYMOUTH.

Abington,	-	5,269	190	100	90	-	161	25	4	54	53	53	1	96	96	43	43	53	96	2,237	23.30
Bridgewater,	-	2,790	78	39	38	1	1	-	77	17	15	15	2	42	42	20	22	22	41	1,689	41.19
Carver,	-	1,186	34	17	17	-	31	3	-	3	3	3	-	17	17	9	8	8	17	745	43.82
Duxbury,	-	2,679	52	24	28	-	39	-	13	25	25	25	-	29	29	11	18	18	29	1,309	45.14
East Bridgewater,	-	2,545	88	54	34	-	78	9	-	16	15	15	1	42	42	17	23	23	41	1,185	28.90
Halifax,	-	784	19	7	12	-	16	-	3	4	4	4	-	15	15	6	9	9	15	716	47.73
Hanover,	-	1,592	25	11	14	-	22	2	1	16	16	16	-	25	25	13	12	12	25	1,134	45.36
Hanson,	-	1,917	40	23	17	-	37	1	2	23	23	23	-	28	28	13	15	15	28	988	35.29

WORCESTER.

WORCESTER.		1875	52	27	25	-	39	8	5	23	21	-	2	23	16	7	-	23	782	34.00
Ashburnham, -		1,875	53	23	29	1	39	5	9	24	24	1	1	47	23	24	42	1361	32.40	
Atliol, -		2,033	16	8	8	-	13	3	-	7	6	1	-	9	3	6	9	301	33.44	
Auburn, -		879	69	30	38	1	30	9	30	20	18	2	-	41	22	19	41	1784	43.51	
Barre, -		2,976	13	5	8	-	11	2	-	5	5	4	-	31	15	16	28	989	35.32	
Berlin, -		866																		
Blackstone, -		4,391	164	72	91	1	57	104	3	23	19	4	-	93	48	45	91	1803	19.81	
Bolton, -		1,263	22	10	12	-	13	3	6	11	8	2	1	26	17	9	26	851	32.73	
Boylston, -		918	10	8	2	-	10	-	-	4	3	1	-	17	9	8	17	564	33.18	
Brookfield, -		1,673	39	22	17	-	31	8	-	19	16	1	2	30	17	13	30	877	29.23	
Charlton, -		2,015	45	23	22	-	33	6	6	17	17	1	-	35	15	19	35	1331	38.03	
Clinton, -		3,113	93	52	41	-	45	46	2	33	27	6	-	46	18	28	45	666	14.80	
Dana, -		842	29	17	12	-	14	-	15	9	8	1	1	28	17	10	28	856	30.57	
Douglas, -		1,878	62	31	31	-	52	7	3	16	14	1	3	20	5	15	20	660	33.00	
Dudley, -		1,446	42	24	18	-	25	16	1	11	8	7	1	34	18	16	33	960	29.09	
Fitchburg, -		5,120	192	98	94	-	117	71	4	57	49	7	2	109	55	54	109	2389	22.01	
Gardner, -		1,533	46	24	22	-	43	-	3	13	13	7	-	36	16	20	34	1133	33.33	
Grafton, -		3,925	131	60	71	-	91	34	6	30	21	-	-	68	34	34	68	1824	26.82	
Hardwick, -		1,631	41	16	25	-	37	4	-	10	10	-	-	28	16	12	28	1249	44.61	
Harvard, -		1,630	36	18	18	-	31	-	5	11	11	-	-	30	13	17	30	1458	48.60	
Holden, -		1,833	52	27	25	-	42	9	1	11	11	-	-	27	14	13	27	906	33.55	
Hubbardston, -		1,825	44	24	20	-	40	4	-	20	19	1	1	51	19	32	51	1785	35.00	
Lancaster, -		1,688	23	12	11	-	45	-	23	30	29	3	-	18	5	10	18	773	42.93	
Leicester, -		2,209	75	35	40	-	21	30	-	19	16	2	20	39	11	26	39	1358	34.81	
Leominster, -		3,121	101	56	45	-	21	10	91	24	2	2	-	65	30	34	64	2123	33.17	
Lunenburg, -		1,249	23	12	11	-	18	3	1	9	9	-	-	32	21	11	32	1486	46.44	
Mendon, -		1,301	21	11	10	-	21	1	1	9	9	-	-	13	6	7	13	336	25.85	
Milford, -		4,819	197	109	88	-	-	-	197	78	51	23	4	83	46	37	83	1813	21.84	
Milbury, -		3,081	75	40	35	-	-	-	75	32	31	-	1	69	36	33	68	1593	23.43	
New Braintree, -		852	19	11	8	-	15	4	28	9	9	-	15	19	5	14	19	563	29.63	
Northborough, -		1,535	28	15	13	-	39	-	3	10	8	-	-	24	13	12	22	560	25.45	
Northbridge, -		2,229	63	29	34	-	47	21	3	15	-	2	-	36	16	19	28	889	29.96	
North Brookfield, -		1,939	57	23	31	3	24	10	-	20	19	-	1	17	17	19	36	963	26.75	
Oakham, -		1,137	25	13	12	-	24	1	-	9	9	-	-	17	7	10	17	618	36.35	
Oxford, -		2,380	26	12	14	-	24	1	1	19	18	1	-	51	24	24	51	1202	33.57	
Paxton, -		820	20	11	5	4	16	2	2	7	7	-	-	16	10	6	16	490	30.62	

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	35,279	758	391	362	5	687	59	12	292	267	11	14	515	255	258	2	503	13436	2671
Barnstable,	-	1122	597	517	8	768	290	64	442	304	117	21	768	346	386	36	747	24216	3242
Berkshire,	-	1984	1030	932	22	1386	525	73	767	631	114	22	1431	669	737	25	1365	38781	2852
Bristol,	-	74	42	26	6	68	1	5	40	36	4	-	67	31	36	-	65	2707	4165
Dukes,	-	131,307	1949	1806	8	2578	957	228	1663	1215	403	45	2445	1235	1202	8	2409	67455	2800
Essex,	-	30,869	744	318	11	607	79	58	274	232	19	23	473	200	259	14	465	17170	30,92
Franklin,	-	51,285	1355	725	4	870	422	63	631	449	230	12	876	413	459	4	858	24892	29,01
Hampden,	-	35,714	813	421	387	560	147	106	365	295	59	11	632	280	331	21	614	20039	32,64
Hampshire,	-	161,385	4729	2481	2222	2781	1691	257	1870	1274	563	33	2919	1420	1484	15	2894	71981	24,87
Middlesex,	-	8,452	149	78	70	124	10	15	74	69	5	-	124	47	69	8	114	3589	31,48
Nantucket,	-	79,000	2630	1240	2	1463	1118	49	790	505	275	10	1367	679	675	13	1356	36681	27,04
Norfolk,	-	55,699	1437	639	4	985	145	307	468	420	20	28	903	414	477	12	898	29803	33,19
Plymouth,	-	144,520	5619	2691	-	1908	3536	175	2973	1298	1627	48	4004	2032	1971	1	3990	79763	19,99
Suffolk,	-	130,817	3504	1770	17	1956	866	688	1257	981	178	98	2410	1163	1229	18	2381	70809	29,73
Worcester,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	-	994,665	28,681	14949	13613	119	16735	9846	2100	11,966	7976	3625	18934	9184	9573	177	18689	502,322	26,88

TABLE I. BIRTHS. 1851.

Exhibiting the number of each Sex born in the several Counties during each of the different months of the year

1851.

Months.	SEX.	Whole No.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes and Nantucket	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
Jan'y,	Males,	1123	34	45	82	16	134	37	59	38	166	109	57	229	117
	Females,	961	27	31	50	6	113	21	43	25	144	98	56	226	121
	Unknown	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1
Feb'y,	Males,	1028	19	32	77	7	136	29	51	35	155	93	56	228	110
	Females,	907	23	35	68	8	121	27	47	24	157	67	34	191	105
	Unknown	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
March,	Males,	1287	30	58	88	11	160	38	60	31	269	127	68	274	133
	Females,	1152	18	55	93	14	128	25	45	22	205	97	67	252	131
	Unknown	5	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
April,	Males,	1161	26	51	76	12	154	30	46	34	198	99	58	235	142
	Females,	1032	20	43	77	15	152	22	50	37	153	83	58	192	153
	Unknown	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
May,	Males,	1172	24	41	84	10	165	30	57	28	193	111	46	222	161
	Females,	1115	26	49	74	13	139	21	51	32	188	104	67	198	153
	Unknown	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
June,	Males,	1189	23	67	88	4	145	34	64	37	191	114	54	206	162
	Females,	1081	21	43	79	7	149	18	58	28	171	99	54	222	132
	Unknown	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
July,	Males,	1289	39	44	85	3	184	40	58	38	229	108	55	255	151
	Females,	1206	36	37	76	11	181	33	37	36	191	119	52	249	148
	Unknown	11	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
Aug.,	Males,	1361	37	41	95	10	196	41	71	42	218	137	66	253	154
	Females,	1255	42	52	90	4	160	41	70	30	202	114	70	234	146
	Unknown	10	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	1	-	1
Sept.,	Males,	1461	41	53	102	11	193	26	71	33	250	132	70	244	190
	Females,	1274	29	50	89	6	194	21	54	35	214	124	78	215	165
	Unknown	7	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Oct.,	Males,	1333	43	58	85	12	178	31	58	36	232	135	65	256	144
	Females,	1240	44	48	87	4	169	31	64	39	207	103	52	234	158
	Unknown	11	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	2
Nov.,	Males,	1252	49	49	85	14	156	35	69	30	205	101	65	243	151
	Females,	1176	46	34	69	4	171	27	48	41	195	111	49	235	146
	Unknown	11	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	1

TABLE I. BIRTHS—1851—CONTINUED.

Months.	SEX.	Whole No.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes and Nantucket.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
Dec.	Males,	1305	26	55	82	10	146	41	61	37	231	122	72	283	139
	Fem.	1175	30	35	74	4	128	27	58	33	192	121	61	243	169
	Unkn.	15	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	4
Unkn.	Males,	33	—	3	1	—	2	3	—	2	4	—	2	—	16
	Fem.	39	—	5	6	—	1	4	1	5	3	—	1	—	13
	Unkn.	29	1	6	10	1	1	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	1
Aggre'te.	Total,	28,681	758	1122	1984	223	3763	744	1355	813	4729	2630	1437	5619	3504
	Males,	14,949	391	597	1030	120	1949	415	725	421	2481	1388	734	2928	1770
	Fem.	13,613	362	517	932	96	1806	318	626	387	2222	1240	699	2691	1717
	Unkn.	119	5	8	22	7	8	11	4	5	26	2	4	—	17
<i>Parentage,</i>															
	American,	16,735	687	768	1386	192	2578	607	870	560	2781	1463	985	1908	1950
	Foreign,	9,846	59	290	525	11	957	79	422	147	1691	1118	145	3536	866
	Unknown,	2,100	12	64	73	20	228	58	63	106	257	49	307	175	688
Total.		28,681	758	1122	1984	223	3763	744	1355	813	4729	2630	1437	5619	3504

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE I.

Births—Plurality Cases in 1851.

(Included in Table 1 of Births.)

Months.	SEX.	Whole No.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes and Nantucket.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
Jan'y,	Total,	32	6	-	2	2	8	4	2	-	-	-	2	4	2
	Males,	21	4	-	1	2	4	4	2	-	-	-	2	2	-
	Females,	11	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Feb'y,	Total,	26	-	-	4	-	6	2	2	-	4	2	2	4	-
	Males,	17	-	-	2	-	5	2	1	-	2	2	2	1	-
	Females,	9	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-
March,	Total,	39	2	-	6	-	4	-	2	-	8	2	4	6	5
	Males,	20	1	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	6	2	1	1	2
	Females,	19	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	5	3
April,	Total,	51	2	10	3	-	8	-	2	4	4	6	4	4	4
	Males,	36	-	9	2	-	8	-	2	2	2	4	3	-	4
	Females,	15	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	4	-
May,	Total,	45	4	7	4	-	2	2	2	-	6	6	-	8	4
	Males,	26	3	4	3	-	2	-	1	-	2	3	-	6	2
	Females,	19	1	3	1	-	-	2	1	-	4	3	-	2	2
June,	Total,	56	-	10	2	2	6	-	4	-	8	2	2	14	6
	Males,	30	-	5	2	2	-	-	2	-	3	2	-	9	5
	Females,	26	-	5	-	-	6	-	2	-	5	-	2	5	1
July,	Total,	55	6	2	-	4	4	-	2	-	7	12	-	12	6
	Males,	30	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	6	8	-	5	5
	Females,	25	3	2	-	4	2	-	1	-	1	4	-	7	1
Aug.,	Total,	40	-	-	4	-	8	2	4	2	6	2	4	6	2
	Males,	24	-	-	4	-	3	2	1	3	1	2	4	2	2
	Females,	16	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	1	3	1	2	2	-
Sept.,	Total,	50	-	-	-	2	6	-	4	-	10	8	2	10	8
	Males,	24	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	6	3	-	6	3
	Females,	26	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	4	5	2	4	5
Oct.,	Total,	26	2	2	4	-	2	2	-	2	4	4	-	-	4
	Males,	9	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
	Females,	17	1	1	4	-	2	-	-	2	3	3	-	-	1
Nov.,	Total,	44	2	-	2	2	6	2	4	-	-	4	4	12	6
	Males,	22	1	-	1	1	3	2	4	-	-	1	-	5	4
	Females,	22	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	3	4	4	7	2
Dec.,	Total,	44	2	2	-	4	6	-	6	-	6	4	4	4	6
	Males,	19	2	2	-	2	5	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	2
	Females,	25	-	-	-	2	1	-	5	-	4	3	2	4	4
Aggt.	Total,	508	26	33	31	16	66	14	34	8	63	52	28	84	53
	Males,	278	15	21	18	7	39	12	19	3	33	28	12	39	32
	Females,	230	11	12	13	9	27	2	15	5	30	24	16	45	21

NOTE.—There were six cases of Triplets during the year 1851—one in Bristol, one in Middlesex, and one in Worcester; each comprising two males and one female: and the other three in Berkshire—two of which were all males: the other all females.

TABLE II. STILL BORN—1851.

Exhibiting the number of each Sex in the several Counties, during each month of the year,

1851.

Months.	SEX.	Whole No.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes and Nantucket.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
Jan'y,	Males,	10	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
	Females,	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Unknown	39	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	31	1
Feb'y,	Males,	7	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Females,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
	Unknown	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	29	-
March,	Males,	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	2
	Females,	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-
	Unknown	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	24	-
April,	Males,	10	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	3	1	-	-	-
	Females,	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1
	Unknown	33	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	2
May,	Males,	13	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	2
	Females,	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
	Unknown	20	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	13	1
June,	Males,	14	-	-	-	1	7	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	2
	Females,	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	2
	Unknown	25	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	17	-
July,	Males,	16	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	7	3	-	-	1
	Females,	9	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2
	Unknown	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	1
Aug.,	Males,	6	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Females,	10	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2
	Unknown	21	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
Sept.,	Males,	10	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-
	Females,	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Unknown	28	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	24	1
Oct.,	Males,	11	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-
	Females,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Unknown	21	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	17	-
Nov.,	Males,	13	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	3
	Females,	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	3
	Unknown	17	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	12	-
Dec.,	Males,	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	2
	Females,	8	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	Unknown	19	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	1
Unkn.	Males,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1
	Females,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggre'te.	Total,	527	1	3	28	11	48	2	10	6	57	60	15	251	35
	Males,	134	1	1	13	2	29	2	7	3	30	28	4	-	14
	Females,	83	-	2	3	5	11	-	3	3	16	16	10	-	14
	Unknown	310	-	-	12	4	8	-	-	-	11	16	1	251	7

TABLE III. MARRIAGES—1851.

Exhibiting the number solemnized in the several Counties in each month of the year,

1851.

Months.	Whole No.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes and Nantucket.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
January, -	1120	42	20	57	16	156	31	57	47	183	73	45	290	103
February, -	825	33	24	50	5	84	13	39	24	147	50	26	262	68
March, -	782	19	32	61	9	126	18	49	20	101	50	43	174	80
April, -	950	24	28	55	7	132	35	59	35	151	58	32	201	133
May, -	1078	11	34	83	10	122	32	72	30	161	89	36	272	126
June, -	952	15	32	55	13	135	22	41	25	143	71	44	242	114
July, -	890	14	37	67	5	136	10	55	18	141	52	26	235	94
August, -	800	12	25	55	6	110	10	45	14	142	44	27	238	72
September, -	990	14	43	60	10	136	15	65	32	157	58	28	259	113
October, -	1165	13	62	70	15	170	29	53	41	179	72	36	312	113
November, -	1467	41	52	79	12	206	38	81	56	231	113	81	334	143
December, -	921	54	48	75	5	149	20	72	22	133	59	43	154	87
Unknown. -	26	-	5	-	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	11
Total. -	11,966	292	442	767	114	1663	274	691	365	1870	790	468	2973	1257
NATIVITY.														
American, -	7976	267	304	631	105	1215	232	449	295	1274	505	420	1298	981
Foreign, -	3625	11	117	114	9	403	19	230	59	563	275	20	1627	178
Unknown. -	365	14	21	22	-	45	23	12	11	33	10	28	48	98

TABLE IV. MARRIAGES—1851.

*Exhibiting the Conditions and Ages of parties married during the
twelve months of the year,*

1851.

(A.) First Marriage of both parties.

AGE OF MEN.	AGE OF WOMEN.														
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.
Under 20,	160	49	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20 to 25,	1748	2457	276	18	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
25 to 30,	621	1807	816	72	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
30 to 35,	101	367	347	119	14	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
35 to 40,	31	84	100	60	23	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
40 to 45,	2	13	27	23	10	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
45 to 50,	—	8	10	8	6	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
50 to 55,	—	1	1	—	—	2	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 to 60,	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 to 65,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 to 70,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 75,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 to 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	3	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	298
Total,	2666	4792	1587	304	72	28	14	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	370
															9839

(B.) First Marriage of the Male, but subsequent marriage of
the Female.

Under 20,	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
20 to 25,	—	20	35	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
25 to 30,	5	22	52	20	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	108
30 to 35,	1	9	22	33	9	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
35 to 40,	—	3	11	12	11	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
40 to 45,	—	2	3	7	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	27
45 to 50,	—	—	1	2	5	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
50 to 55,	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
55 to 60,	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
60 to 65,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 to 70,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 75,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 to 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9
Total,	6	59	126	90	42	22	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	369

TABLE IV. MARRIAGES—1851—CONTINUED.

(C.) Subsequent marriage of the Male, but first marriage of the Female.

AGE OF MEN.	AGE OF WOMEN.														Total.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	Over 80.	
Under 20,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 25,	10	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
25 to 30,	38	82	56	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	188
30 to 35,	25	82	73	47	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
35 to 40,	10	46	54	43	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	181
40 to 45,	3	9	35	38	25	14	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	143
45 to 50,	2	9	13	19	20	11	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	81
50 to 55,	1	2	15	12	12	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	52
55 to 60,	—	—	1	1	4	7	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	19
60 to 65,	—	1	1	3	3	6	4	5	3	3	—	—	—	1	30
65 to 70,	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	2	—	3	—	—	—	13
70 to 75,	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	7
75 to 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Over 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	27
Total,	89	253	241	179	87	55	24	14	8	6	1	—	—	36	993

(D.) Subsequent marriage of both parties.

Under 20,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 25,	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
25 to 30,	2	11	14	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
30 to 35,	—	5	18	18	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
35 to 40,	—	2	11	30	23	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
40 to 45,	—	2	10	20	27	21	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	78
45 to 50,	—	2	6	12	19	18	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	69
50 to 55,	—	—	2	7	9	17	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	68
55 to 60,	—	—	1	6	5	12	9	10	6	—	—	—	—	1	50
60 to 65,	—	—	1	1	4	3	7	10	5	3	1	—	—	—	35
65 to 70,	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	7	6	3	—	—	—	—	24
70 to 75,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	5	4	—	—	—	17
75 to 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	—	1	—	8
Over 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	35
Total,	2	24	64	100	89	86	53	48	24	12	7	—	1	37	547

TABLE IV. MARRIAGES—1851—CONTINUED.

(E.) Conditions of Parties not stated.

AGE OF MEN.	AGE OF WOMEN.															Total.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.	
Under 20,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
20 to 25,	5	11	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
25 to 30,	6	12	7	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
30 to 35,	3	8	6	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
35 to 40,	—	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
40 to 45,	—	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
45 to 50,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 55,	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
55 to 60,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 to 65,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 to 70,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
70 to 75,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 to 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 80.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	119
Total,	15	36	18	15	10	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	119	218

(F.) Aggregate of all conditions of Parties.

Under 20,	161	53	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	225
20 to 25,	1763	2501	316	37	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	4660
25 to 30,	672	1934	945	109	19	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	3711
30 to 35,	130	471	466	219	35	15	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1352
35 to 40,	41	136	178	147	81	20	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	611
40 to 45,	5	39	76	90	62	50	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	343
45 to 50,	2	19	30	41	50	35	15	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	204
50 to 55,	1	3	9	21	24	29	32	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	142
55 to 60,	—	—	3	10	11	23	13	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	81
60 to 65,	—	1	2	4	7	9	11	15	8	6	1	—	—	—	1	65
65 to 70,	—	—	—	2	—	6	7	10	8	3	2	—	—	—	—	38
70 to 75,	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	6	7	4	—	—	—	—	24
75 to 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	9
Over 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	3	7	2	6	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	478	501
Total,	2778	5164	2036	688	300	195	99	70	34	18	9	—	1	—	574	11966

TABLE V. DEATHS—1851.

Exhibiting the number of each Sex in the several Counties, during each Month of the year.

1851.

Months.	SEX.	Whole No.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes and Nantucket.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
Jan'y,	Total,	1260	35	47	100	11	168	25	50	36	170	96	56	313	153
	Males,	628	16	17	54	5	90	11	20	18	80	48	22	168	79
	Females,	626	19	30	46	4	77	14	30	18	90	47	33	145	73
	Unknown	6	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Feb'y,	Total,	1272	32	39	93	9	158	27	58	38	182	103	54	315	164
	Males,	611	11	21	41	3	70	13	26	16	85	52	27	158	88
	Females,	653	21	18	48	6	88	14	31	21	97	51	25	157	76
	Unknown	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—
March,	Total,	1459	49	72	96	13	194	28	62	54	187	101	74	339	190
	Males,	707	26	31	43	5	105	8	37	28	93	46	29	159	97
	Females,	740	23	39	52	8	88	20	25	25	93	55	44	179	89
	Unknown	12	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	4
April,	Total,	1373	36	64	88	15	169	32	65	44	184	101	65	310	200
	Males,	655	21	29	39	7	87	11	26	19	93	48	33	137	105
	Females,	706	15	31	48	8	81	21	39	25	91	50	30	173	94
	Unknown	12	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1
May,	Total,	1429	27	75	101	15	164	34	63	42	221	122	55	344	166
	Males,	680	15	38	36	5	81	19	27	16	109	57	25	179	73
	Females,	737	12	32	63	10	83	14	36	26	111	63	29	165	93
	Unknown	12	—	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
June,	Total,	1247	26	51	88	8	174	33	51	39	203	84	58	298	134
	Males,	584	10	26	46	5	82	17	23	14	96	38	24	146	57
	Females,	654	16	25	41	3	91	14	28	24	107	46	32	152	75
	Unknown	9	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	2
July,	Total,	1486	41	46	118	17	162	38	87	44	254	96	59	328	196
	Males,	750	19	20	59	10	85	14	44	17	125	54	35	181	87
	Females,	729	22	24	57	7	77	23	43	27	128	42	24	147	108
	Unknown	7	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aug.,	Total,	2218	46	78	185	12	284	61	119	68	409	161	80	429	286
	Males,	1073	17	34	90	3	140	25	55	38	205	72	34	226	134
	Females,	1126	28	39	92	9	143	36	63	26	202	89	46	203	150
	Unknown	19	1	5	3	—	1	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	2
Sept.,	Total,	2369	51	98	189	13	350	78	101	67	408	178	128	396	312
	Males,	1156	29	43	75	3	173	29	47	35	212	96	61	195	158
	Females,	1171	21	42	107	9	175	43	52	28	194	81	67	201	151
	Unknown	42	1	13	7	1	2	6	2	4	2	1	—	—	3
Oct.,	Total,	1854	105	72	122	27	275	49	74	70	259	128	120	301	252
	Males,	900	63	31	65	12	157	22	33	32	101	67	51	153	113
	Females,	935	42	39	57	14	118	24	41	35	154	58	68	148	137
	Unknown	19	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	3	4	3	1	—	2
Nov.,	Total,	1398	36	54	115	15	154	29	66	58	213	97	76	303	182
	Males,	692	15	24	48	9	71	14	35	22	104	54	36	166	94
	Females,	694	21	30	65	5	82	15	31	33	107	42	39	137	87
	Unknown	12	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	1

TABLE V. DEATHS—1851—CONTINUED.

Months	SEX.	Whole No.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes and Nantucket.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
Dec., Not stated	Total,	1533	28	62	132	34	192	37	80	65	224	99	78	328	174
	Males,	735	12	29	72	10	94	14	40	23	115	47	37	164	78
	Fem.	785	16	32	60	21	98	22	40	38	108	51	40	164	95
	Unkn.	13	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	4	1	1	1	—	1
	Total,	36	3	10	4	2	1	2	—	7	5	1	—	—	1
	Males,	12	1	3	1	1	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
	Fem.	18	2	5	1	1	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	1
	Unkn.	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Aggre'te. {	Total,	18934	515	768	1431	191	2445	473	876	632	2919	1367	903	4004	2410
	Males,	9184	255	346	669	78	1235	200	413	280	1420	679	414	2032	1163
	Fem.	9573	258	386	737	105	1202	259	459	331	1484	675	477	1971	1229
	Unkn.	177	2	36	25	8	8	14	4	21	15	13	12	1	18

TABLE VI. DEATHS—1851.

Exhibiting the number of each Sex, at different ages in the several Counties, during the year,

1851.

Ages.	Sex.	Whole No.	Barstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes and Nantucket.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
Under 1,	Total,	3800	91	131	251	28	441	66	178	98	581	319	168	968	480
	Males,	1972	50	63	126	9	237	29	91	48	303	167	86	511	252
	Females,	1713	39	42	112	16	201	28	83	39	268	144	70	456	215
	Unknown	115	2	26	13	3	3	9	4	11	10	8	12	1	13
1 to 2,	Total,	1902	49	48	131	14	276	32	89	50	337	123	59	485	209
	Males,	1027	32	25	76	6	155	15	48	30	176	68	32	253	111
	Females,	849	17	15	52	6	120	15	41	16	159	53	27	232	96
	Unknown	26	—	8	3	2	1	2	—	4	2	2	—	—	2
2 to 3,	Total,	837	23	33	91	2	125	16	31	23	116	53	25	204	95
	Males,	433	14	15	40	1	63	5	19	9	57	31	17	116	46
	Females,	394	9	17	49	1	61	10	12	13	58	21	8	88	47
	Unknown	10	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
3 to 4,	Total,	507	17	11	35	5	75	8	20	15	100	27	17	110	67
	Males,	265	7	8	17	1	35	5	15	8	56	10	9	55	39
	Females,	237	10	3	16	4	40	3	5	5	43	17	8	55	28
	Unknown	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
4 to 5,	Total,	311	7	8	21	2	58	4	11	5	64	19	10	75	27
	Males,	170	4	4	11	1	32	3	6	4	35	10	6	37	17
	Females,	140	3	4	10	1	25	1	5	1	29	9	4	38	10
	Unknown	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 5,	Total,	7947	187	231	529	51	975	126	329	191	1198	541	279	1842	868
	Males,	3757	107	115	270	18	522	57	179	99	627	286	150	972	455
	Females,	3333	78	81	239	28	447	57	146	74	557	244	117	869	396
	Unknown	157	2	35	20	5	6	12	4	18	14	11	12	1	17
5 to 10.	Total,	815	20	38	66	14	109	18	35	22	128	53	40	171	101
	Males,	450	8	26	33	7	62	9	11	15	77	30	22	93	57
	Females,	363	12	12	33	7	47	8	24	6	51	23	18	78	44
	Unknown	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15,	Total,	403	13	20	24	4	43	12	23	18	62	34	18	76	56
	Males,	185	7	9	12	2	17	4	9	5	31	19	6	37	27
	Females,	218	6	11	12	2	26	8	14	13	31	15	12	39	29
	Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20,	Total,	748	28	38	52	10	70	25	35	36	138	41	45	146	84
	Males,	324	19	16	19	3	34	5	12	14	55	21	20	70	36
	Females,	424	9	22	33	7	36	20	23	22	83	20	25	76	48
	Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 30,	Total,	2201	70	75	152	16	257	51	94	73	336	169	104	533	271
	Males,	905	37	29	60	7	128	16	26	24	122	71	49	224	112
	Females,	1296	33	46	92	9	129	35	68	49	214	98	55	309	159
	Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 40,	Total,	1622	42	69	102	8	188	39	64	44	269	129	69	392	207
	Males,	726	16	27	46	6	82	14	36	16	114	61	21	203	84
	Females,	896	26	42	56	2	106	25	28	28	155	68	48	189	123
	Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI. DEATHS—1851—CONTINUED.

Ages.	Sex.	Whole No.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes and Nantucket.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
40 to 50,	Total,	1170	32	59	101	17	137	23	46	36	158	72	49	304	136
	Males,	596	11	25	53	8	71	11	18	17	79	45	12	188	58
	Fem.	573	21	34	48	9	66	12	28	19	78	27	37	116	78
	Unkn.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
50 to 60,	Total,	1087	27	50	98	7	149	30	56	47	167	63	38	203	152
	Males,	565	10	20	56	4	93	13	28	24	84	33	20	103	77
	Fem.	522	17	30	42	3	56	17	28	23	83	30	18	100	75
	Unkn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 to 70,	Total,	1084	21	50	90	17	138	31	63	45	153	91	70	151	164
	Males,	531	11	23	46	10	62	17	32	14	77	56	33	69	81
	Fem.	553	10	27	44	7	76	14	31	31	76	35	37	82	83
	Unkn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 80,	Total,	1172	30	61	91	19	178	50	59	49	173	73	77	119	193
	Males,	510	11	26	28	4	78	25	32	24	90	28	32	44	88
	Fem.	662	19	35	63	15	100	25	27	25	83	45	45	75	105
	Unkn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 to 90,	Total,	883	29	43	73	14	149	47	55	40	95	81	87	43	127
	Males,	371	11	21	24	4	61	20	21	15	45	24	39	19	67
	Fem.	511	18	22	49	10	88	27	34	24	50	57	48	24	60
	Unkn.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
90 to 100.	Total,	194	5	16	18	4	20	13	10	14	22	11	17	9	35
	Males,	64	2	5	5	—	9	4	4	5	7	3	5	3	12
	Fem.	130	3	11	13	4	11	9	6	9	15	8	12	6	23
	Unkn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 100,	Total,	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Males,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fem.	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Unkn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated.	Total,	203	11	18	35	9	32	6	7	16	20	9	9	15	16
	Males,	98	5	4	17	5	16	3	5	8	12	2	5	7	9
	Fem.	89	6	13	13	1	14	2	2	7	8	5	4	8	6
	Unkn.	16	—	1	5	3	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1
Aggre'te.	Total,	18934	515	768	1431	191	2445	473	876	632	2019	1367	903	4004	2410
	Males,	9184	255	346	669	78	1235	200	413	280	1420	679	414	2032	1163
	Fem.	9573	258	386	737	105	1202	259	459	331	1484	675	477	1971	1229
	Unkn.	177	2	36	25	8	8	14	4	21	15	13	12	1	18

TABLE VII. CAUSES OF DEATH—1851—CONTINUED.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSES OF DEATH.	WHOLE NO.			AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Unknown.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.	
Males, Fem.	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	—	28	15	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	4	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	120	115	141	133	152	118	118	125	118	152	134	156	—	3982	1584	13	—	171	1727	107	350	263	193	177	141	100	21	17	—	—	
Males, Fem.	178	171	198	188	232	192	186	194	205	219	210	217	4	—	—	2394	4	182	2961	222	703	425	248	184	155	133	30	22	—	—	
Unkn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	11	12	21	12	16	22	20	21	23	13	12	20	—	385	203	—	—	179	6	2	1	2	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	8	9	13	19	18	17	16	19	15	18	16	14	—	—	—	182	—	160	5	2	8	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	13	24	19	17	13	13	12	5	16	21	33	28	—	411	214	—	—	180	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	16	16	25	18	11	10	7	9	8	20	26	28	1	—	—	195	2	160	31	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unkn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	2	4	7	10	9	7	10	1	8	8	7	3	4	148	70	—	—	36	—	—	1	2	3	4	4	8	9	2	1	—	—
Males, Fem.	4	2	1	—	4	2	3	2	2	2	1	4	4	—	25	—	78	27	1	—	—	4	6	9	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	—	—	2	4	1	3	13	18	19	11	3	2	—	148	78	—	—	43	1	2	1	7	6	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	—	—	1	2	5	4	5	17	24	7	4	1	—	—	70	—	—	41	1	1	1	6	7	2	2	3	4	2	1	—	—
Males, Fem.	1	—	1	3	1	4	3	3	2	1	3	6	—	31	24	—	7	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	22	12	7	19	12	12	17	14	15	13	11	15	—	390	169	—	—	31	9	5	—	15	10	11	23	34	19	11	1	—	—
Males, Fem.	13	21	13	24	21	14	18	20	19	19	17	21	—	—	—	220	—	18	6	8	5	23	25	28	25	36	35	11	—	—	—
Unkn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	2	2	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	34	17	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	2	5	3	—	—	—
Males, Fem.	2	1	2	4	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Males, Fem.	5	4	8	5	23	25	31	13	8	72	13	11	-	-	-	-	236	218	-	17	-	-	17	25	18	31	66	29	14	10	4	-	4	
Unkn.	1	-	2	3	4	3	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	3	1	-	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	
Males, Fem.	7	5	9	6	4	17	73	258	309	110	26	11	-	-	-	-	1674	835	-	-	-	590	77	13	15	28	26	18	19	22	14	12		
Unkn.	7	8	7	5	5	16	77	242	289	137	17	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	818	-	-	458	46	15	17	47	44	37	31	35	51	31	6	
Males, Fem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	-	21	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	
Males, Fem.	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	21	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	
Males, Fem.	-	-	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	2	3	-	-	-	
Unkn.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	22	2	4	2	8	10	7	6	7	5	3	-
Males, Fem.	7	6	9	7	5	9	5	5	6	1	8	4	-	1	-	-	163	76	-	86	-	-	30	1	3	3	9	6	5	7	9	7	6	
Unkn.	7	9	16	5	10	10	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	24	21	20	13	6	8	5	
Males, Fem.	10	15	16	14	6	13	5	17	24	22	17	17	-	-	-	-	370	176	-	-	-	-	28	8	6	10	27	24	21	20	13	6	8	5
Unkn.	18	14	9	12	15	9	11	15	29	20	22	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	189	-	-	35	15	8	16	36	17	13	9	17	12	5	6	
Males, Fem.	3	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	4	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	41	27	-	-	-	5	3	-	1	3	7	5	2	2	2	-	-	
Males, Fem.	-	-	3	4	2	1	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	14	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	1	2	-	
Males, Fem.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Males, Fem.	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	4	2	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	5	26	16	6	-	-	-	1	
Males, Fem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Males, Fem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Males, Fem.	21	16	14	32	24	15	19	38	57	67	54	38	-	-	-	-	732	395	-	-	-	25	24	20	51	119	60	36	32	16	10	2	-	
Males, Fem.	11	17	16	30	14	13	19	41	47	70	35	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	337	-	-	19	21	36	41	81	57	27	24	14	11	6	-	
Males, Fem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Males, Fem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	108	52	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	3	10	4	9	9	5	5	1	
Males, Fem.	5	4	3	4	3	4	8	4	4	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	11	5	3	11	7	6	5	-
Unkn.	5	4	6	2	3	6	4	3	6	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Males, Fem.	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	20	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	-	
Males, Fem.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	1	-	

TABLE VIII. CLASSIFICATION.
Classified Causes of Death in the several Counties for the year,
1851.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Whole No.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes and Nantucket.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
All Causes, -	18934	515	768	1431	191	2445	473	876	632	2919	1367	903	4004	2410
Specified Causes, -	18328	498	737	1271	181	2394	457	841	603	2864	1318	869	3954	2338
I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, Sporadic Diseases of,—	5144	126	178	399	46	745	123	271	171	861	348	215	989	722
II. UNCERTAIN SEAT,	2255	56	95	140	23	266	47	99	72	297	170	95	619	276
III. NERVOUS ORGANS,	1937	56	72	115	23	251	45	86	68	310	135	87	489	200
IV. RESPIRATIVE ORGANS,	5119	139	225	387	53	651	138	208	184	796	331	294	1037	676
V. CIRCULATIVE ORGANS,	450	9	15	36	7	65	6	23	12	82	30	10	89	66
VI. DIGESTIVE ORGANS,	1347	21	32	57	5	132	23	46	16	238	144	49	431	153
VII. URINATIVE ORGANS,	104	2	6	4	4	12	10	6	4	14	10	4	13	15
VIII. GENERATIVE ORGANS,	179	6	11	11	2	15	7	12	6	33	7	8	45	16
IX. LOCOMOTIVE ORGANS,	121	1	6	4	3	18	1	8	3	21	10	2	29	15
X. INTEGUMENTIVE ORGANS,	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	-
XI. OLD AGE, -	908	29	49	67	13	138	40	53	48	107	86	71	84	123
XII. VIOLENT CAUSES, -	757	53	48	51	5	101	17	29	19	104	45	34	175	76
I. ZYMOTICS.														
Cholera, -	64	1	1	3	-	2	1	5	3	5	11	4	21	7
Cholera Infantum, -	383	2	2	10	-	46	-	25	21	91	26	17	77	66
Group, -	411	10	12	30	7	53	6	23	7	63	43	11	92	54
Diarrhoea, -	148	-	3	3	1	18	1	2	-	45	4	4	58	9
Dysentery, -	1674	52	64	219	10	291	53	104	60	248	96	78	142	257

Zymotics—Continued.

Erysipelas, -	163	5	9	10	2	18	2	2	18	2	7	5	34	10	8	33	20
Fever, -	370	10	11	29	2	68	24	2	1	24	22	22	56	26	20	16	64
“ Intermittent, -	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ Remittent, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ Typhus, -	773	22	43	38	4	76	19	31	24	110	24	24	110	80	32	183	111
Hooping Cough, -	192	2	9	11	7	11	3	12	6	33	6	6	33	12	11	55	20
Influenza, -	73	1	1	1	-	12	9	5	5	10	5	5	10	3	9	3	14
Measles, -	372	3	4	26	11	20	1	15	2	78	2	2	21	21	12	144	35
Scarlatina, -	389	17	18	11	2	127	3	11	10	72	10	10	72	7	8	50	53
Small Pox, -	117	-	-	4	-	2	1	5	6	14	6	6	14	9	1	64	11
Syphilis, -	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Thrush, -	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals, -	5144	126	178	399	46	745	123	271	171	861	348	215	939	215	939	722	722

II. UNCERTAIN SEAT.

Abscess, -	33	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	8	3	-	12	-	-	12	4
Atrophy, -	264	4	3	13	-	24	-	33	5	26	19	12	115	12	12	115	10
Cancer, -	177	3	12	14	3	21	4	7	5	36	7	13	19	13	13	19	33
Debility, -	148	1	1	5	-	33	2	5	6	6	26	-	41	-	-	41	22
Dropsy, -	390	6	23	24	9	66	9	17	20	61	26	20	52	20	20	52	57
Gout, -	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hemorrhage, -	34	2	4	5	1	3	-	2	-	1	1	3	9	3	3	9	3
Infantile, -	935	33	36	58	5	75	26	22	30	108	70	35	330	35	35	330	107
Inflammation, -	51	3	1	-	1	9	2	4	1	7	2	3	7	3	3	7	11
Malformation, -	26	-	-	4	-	6	1	-	1	6	4	1	2	1	1	2	1
Mortification, -	32	-	2	1	-	2	-	2	-	6	1	2	4	2	2	4	12
Scrofula, -	83	1	6	8	-	11	3	5	2	19	4	2	12	2	2	12	10
Suddenly, -	23	-	3	3	4	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	2	2	1	1
Tumor, -	55	3	3	3	-	9	-	1	2	7	7	2	15	2	2	15	3
Totals, -	2255	56	95	140	23	266	47	99	72	297	170	95	619	215	939	722	276

TABLE VIII. CLASSIFICATION—1851—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Whole No.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes and Nantucket.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hamden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
III. NERVOUS ORGANS.														
Apoplexy, -	167	6	8	13	1	23	8	6	5	17	17	16	32	15
Cephalitis, -	316	13	20	37	8	37	12	11	20	47	15	12	74	40
Convulsions, -	385	13	3	14	2	54	7	21	10	53	28	15	132	33
Delirium Tremens, -	28	-	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	5	3	2	6	4
Epilepsy, -	129	3	11	13	3	11	5	14	3	20	11	8	8	19
Hydrocephalus, -	464	12	15	20	1	59	3	14	10	98	23	16	166	27
Insanity, -	26	2	-	1	1	3	2	1	1	5	5	-	-	5
Paralysis, -	206	4	8	7	6	43	6	9	6	31	15	12	30	29
Tetanus, -	13	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Disease of Organs, -	173	3	5	7	1	17	2	7	12	31	17	5	40	26
Totals, -	1937	56	72	115	23	251	45	86	68	310	135	87	489	200
IV. RESPIRATIVE ORGANS.														
Asthma, -	25	1	1	4	-	4	1	-	-	1	1	3	7	2
Bronchitis, -	34	1	1	3	-	5	-	-	1	3	2	-	17	1
Consumption, -	3082	115	177	318	45	521	115	157	139	640	270	252	701	532
Hydrothorax, -	34	1	-	4	1	5	3	-	-	10	3	2	1	4
Laryngitis, -	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2
Pleuritis, -	61	-	1	5	-	3	2	4	4	10	7	2	21	2
Pneumonia, -	917	19	42	50	7	103	14	42	38	123	40	34	284	121
Quinsy, -	10	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1
Disease of Organs, -	50	1	3	1	-	7	3	3	2	9	5	1	4	11
Totals, -	5119	139	225	387	53	651	138	208	184	796	331	294	1037	676

V CIRCULATIVE ORGANS.											
Pericarditis, -	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disease of Organs, -	444	9	14	35	7	65	6	23	10	89	66
Totals, -	450	9	15	36	7	65	6	23	10	89	66
VI. DIGESTIVE ORGANS.											
Colic, -	28	-	4	-	-	2	2	1	3	3	6
Dentition, -	271	5	-	6	3	20	1	15	4	118	16
Dyspepsia, -	14	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Enteritis, -	256	4	14	15	-	33	9	12	10	73	26
Gastritis, -	22	1	2	-	-	2	1	1	1	5	2
Hepatitis, -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Hernia, -	13	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Intussusception, -	3	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	2	1	1
Jaundice, -	27	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Peritonitis, -	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	2
Ulceration, -	182	5	2	8	1	43	1	6	9	30	20
Worms, -	36	-	2	4	-	3	-	3	1	13	3
Disease of Liver, -	110	3	3	10	-	4	1	1	5	29	20
" " Spleen, -	1	-	4	-	-	15	-	4	-	-	-
" " Organs, -	367	1	-	8	-	-	5	-	15	147	48
Totals, -	1347	21	32	57	5	132	23	46	49	431	153
VII. URINATIVE ORGANS.											
Diabetes, -	31	2	3	-	-	6	3	1	1	5	7
Gravel, -	32	-	-	2	2	2	5	3	2	1	3
Nephritis, -	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Disease of Organs, -	37	-	3	2	2	4	1	2	1	6	4
Totals, -	104	2	6	4	4	12	10	6	4	13	15

TABLE VIII. CLASSIFICATION—1851—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Whole No.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes and Nantucket.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
VIII. GENERATIVE ORGANS.														
Childbirth, -	117	4	5	9	2	12	5	4	3	21	6	4	32	10
Puerperal Fever, -	54	1	6	1	-	3	1	8	3	12	1	2	11	5
Disease of Organs, -	8	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
Totals, -	179	6	11	11	2	15	7	12	6	33	7	8	45	16
IX. LOCOMOTIVE ORGANS.														
Rheumatism, -	63	1	2	-	1	11	1	3	3	10	7	2	12	10
Disease of Hips, -	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	5	1
“ “ Joints, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ “ Spine, -	42	-	4	4	2	4	-	4	-	6	3	-	11	4
“ “ Organs, -	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Totals, -	121	1	6	4	3	18	1	8	3	21	10	2	29	15
X. INTEGUMENTIVE ORGANS.														
Ulcer, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disease of Skin, -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
“ “ Organs, -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-
Totals, -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	-
XI. OLD AGE.	908	29	49	67	13	138	40	53	48	107	86	71	84	123

XII. VIOLENCE.

Accidents, -	293	2	22	16	1	22	6	15	9	47	22	11	87	33
Burns and Scalds, -	78	4	6	6	-	6	4	2	5	10	3	5	17	10
Drowned, -	236	45	10	14	1	52	1	6	2	27	15	9	44	10
Executed, -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frozen, -	6	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
Heat, -	8	-	1	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hydrophobia, -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intemperance, -	41	-	3	5	-	8	-	-	1	8	1	1	11	3
Lightning, -	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malpractice, -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murdered, -	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Poisoned, -	16	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	5
Starved, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocated, -	11	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3
Suicide, -	57	2	3	4	-	6	5	3	2	7	2	5	8	10
Totals, -	757	53	48	51	5	101	17	29	19	104	45	34	175	76
Unknown, -	606	17	31	160	7	51	16	35	29	55	49	34	50	72
Still born, -	527	1	3	28	11	48	2	10	6	57	60	15	251	35
Grand Totals, -	19,461	516	771	1,459	202	2,493	475	886	638	2,976	1,427	918	4,255	2,445

TABLE IX. CLASSIFICATION AND PER CENTAGE.

Classified Causes of Death and per Cent. from each Cause during the year 1851; also the Total, and those of each Sex, during the three years, 1849—1851; and also during the period of Nine Years and Eight Months, commencing with May 1, 1841, and ending with December 31, 1850.

WHOLE NUMBER OF DEATHS.					CAUSES OF DEATH.	One Year, 1851.	PER CENTAGE OF DEATHS.				Nine Yrs. & Eight Mon's, ending Dec. 31, 1850.
THREE YEARS, From Jan. 1, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1851.				Total.			Unk'n.	Females.	Males.		
Males.	Females.	Unk'n.	Total.								
110,608	27,301	28,141	221	55,963	All Causes, -	18,934	100.00	.75	50.30	48.95	100.00
102,061	26,347	27,071	409	53,827	Specified Causes, -	18,328	100.00	.75	50.30	48.95	100.00
31,049	8,640	8,257	125	17,022	I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	5,144	28.06	.23	15.34	16.05	30.42
12,193	3,063	2,950	197	6,210	<i>Sporadic Diseases of—</i>	2,255	12.29	.36	5.49	5.69	11.95
9,476	2,780	2,525	29	5,343	II. UNCERTAIN SEAT, -	1,937	10.57	.06	4.69	5.18	9.28
28,362	6,243	8,062	28	14,333	III. NERVOUS ORGANS, -	5,119	27.95	.06	14.98	11.59	27.79
1,953	625	558	1	1,184	IV. RESPIRATIVE ORGANS, -	450	2.46	-	1.04	1.16	1.91
6,331	1,957	1,970	20	3,947	V. CIRCULATIVE ORGANS, -	1,347	7.35	.03	3.66	3.64	6.21
418	191	48	1	240	VI. DIGESTIVE ORGANS, -	104	.57	.44	.09	.35	.41
1,174	3	618	-	621	VII. URINATIVE ORGANS, -	179	.98	-	1.14	.01	1.15
503	154	141	-	295	VIII. GENERATIVE ORGANS, -	121	.65	.55	.26	.29	.49
119	19	11	1	31	IX. LOCOMOTIVE ORGANS, -	7	.04	.06	.02	.04	.12
6,613	1,068	1,540	1	2,609	X. INTEGUMENTIVE ORGANS, -	908	4.95	-	2.86	1.99	6.48
3,870	1,535	391	6	1,992	XI. OLD AGE, -	757	4.13	-	.73	2.96	3.79
					XII. VIOLENCE, -			.01			

I. ZYMOTICS.									
1,567	745	570	2	1,317	64	Cholera, -	-	-	.35
1,922	518	468	9	995	383	Cholera Infantum, -	-	-	2.09
2,160	564	472	4	1,040	411	Croup, -	-	-	2.24
1,111	284	244	1	530	148	Diarrhea, -	-	-	.81
8,191	2,668	2,579	70	5,317	1,674	Dysentery, -	-	-	9.13
971	231	277	1	509	163	Erysipelas, -	-	-	.89
1,987	502	511	10	1,023	370	Fever, -	-	-	2.02
23	7	6	-	13	4	" Intermittent, -	-	-	.02
22	2	2	-	4	-	" Remittant, -	-	-	.01
5,763	1,079	961	1	12,788	773	" Typhus, -	-	-	4.92
1,031	285	355	8	648	192	Hooping Cough, -	-	-	1.21
308	90	92	2	184	73	Influenza, -	-	-	.40
924	400	430	7	837	372	Measles, -	-	-	2.02
4,461	989	1,026	8	1,973	389	Scarlatina, -	-	-	2.12
581	314	249	2	565	117	Small Pox, -	-	-	.64
20	7	10	-	17	4	Syphilis, -	-	-	.02
16	5	5	-	10	7	Thrush, -	-	-	.04
31,049	8,640	8,257	125	17,022	5,144	Totals, -	-	-	28.06
II. UNCERTAIN SEAT.									
125	48	34	-	82	33	Abscess, -	-	-	.18
587	289	303	6	598	264	Atrophy, -	-	-	1.44
1,072	182	284	-	465	177	Cancer, -	-	-	.96
351	143	179	-	322	148	Debility, -	-	-	.80
2,431	544	661	3	1,208	390	Dropsy, -	-	-	2.12
26	12	2	-	14	4	Gout, -	-	-	.02
304	70	55	1	126	34	Hemorrhage, -	-	-	.18
5,817	1,390	1,049	178	2,617	935	Infantile, -	-	-	5.10
291	69	97	2	168	51	Inflammation, -	-	-	.29
76	39	12	2	53	26	Malformation, -	-	-	.14
305	53	41	-	94	32	Mortification, -	-	-	.18
400	115	108	3	226	83	Scrofula, -	-	-	.45
15.34	16.05	31.62	.23	15.34	16.05	Totals, -	-	-	30.42
1.54	1.39	1.06	-	2.45	2.45	Cholera, -	-	-	.35
1.88	.96	.87	.02	1.85	1.85	Cholera Infantum, -	-	-	2.09
2.12	1.05	.88	.01	1.94	1.94	Croup, -	-	-	2.24
1.09	.53	.45	-	.98	.98	Diarrhea, -	-	-	.81
8.02	4.96	4.79	.13	9.88	9.88	Dysentery, -	-	-	9.13
.95	.43	.52	-	.95	.95	Erysipelas, -	-	-	.89
1.95	.93	.95	.02	1.90	1.90	Fever, -	-	-	2.02
.02	.01	.01	-	.02	.02	" Intermittent, -	-	-	.02
.02	.01	.01	-	.01	.01	" Remittant, -	-	-	.01
.02	.01	.01	-	.01	.01	" Typhus, -	-	-	4.92
5.65	2.00	1.79	.02	3.79	3.79	Hooping Cough, -	-	-	1.21
1.01	.52	.66	-	1.21	1.21	Influenza, -	-	-	.40
.29	.17	.17	-	.34	.34	Measles, -	-	-	2.02
.90	.75	.79	.01	1.55	1.55	Scarlatina, -	-	-	2.12
4.37	1.74	1.90	.02	3.66	3.66	Small Pox, -	-	-	.64
.57	.58	.46	-	1.04	1.04	Syphilis, -	-	-	.02
.02	.01	.02	-	.03	.03	Thrush, -	-	-	.04
.02	.01	.01	-	.02	.02	Totals, -	-	-	28.06
.12	.09	.06	-	.15	.15	Abscess, -	-	-	.18
.58	.54	.56	.01	1.12	1.12	Atrophy, -	-	-	1.44
1.05	.34	.53	-	.87	.87	Cancer, -	-	-	.96
.35	.26	.34	-	.60	.60	Debility, -	-	-	.80
2.38	1.01	1.23	.01	2.25	2.25	Dropsy, -	-	-	2.12
.02	.02	-	-	.02	.02	Gout, -	-	-	.02
.30	.13	.10	-	.23	.23	Hemorrhage, -	-	-	.18
5.69	2.58	1.95	.33	4.86	4.86	Infantile, -	-	-	5.10
.29	.13	.18	-	.31	.31	Inflammation, -	-	-	.29
.07	.08	.02	-	.10	.10	Malformation, -	-	-	.14
.30	.09	.07	-	.17	.17	Mortification, -	-	-	.18
.40	.21	.20	.01	.42	.42	Scrofula, -	-	-	.45

TABLE IX. CLASSIFICATION AND PER CENTAGE—CONTINUED.

WHOLE NUMBER OF DEATHS.					PER CENTAGE OF DEATHS.						
Nine Y'rs. & Eight Mon's, ending Dec. 31, 1850.	THREE YEARS, From Jan. 1, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1851.				One Year, 1851.	THREE YEARS, From Jan. 1, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1851.				Nine Y'rs. & Eight Mon's, ending Dec. 31, 1850.	
	Males.	Females.	Unk'n.	Total.		Total.	Females.	Males.			
CAUSES OF DEATH.											
VII. URINATIVE ORGANS.											
116	49	18	-	67	31	.17	.12	-	.03	.09	.11
120	60	8	-	68	32	.18	.12½	-	.01½	.11	.12
5	6	2	-	8	4	.02	.01½	-	.00½	.01	-
177	76	20	1	97	37	.20	.18	-	.04	.14	.18
418	191	48	1	240	104	.57	.44	-	.09	.35	.41
VIII. GENERATIVE ORGANS.											
1,030	-	486	-	486	117	.64	.90	-	.90	-	1.01
72	-	113	-	113	54	.30	.21	-	.21	-	.07
74	3	19	-	22	8	.04	.04	-	.03	.01	.07
1,176	3	618	-	621	179	.98	1.15	-	1.14	.01	1.15
IX. LOCOMOTIVE ORGANS.											
198	70	58	-	128	63	.34	.24	-	.11	.13	.19
44	16	14	-	30	13	.07	.05	-	.02	.03	.04
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.01
241	58	66	-	124	42	.23	.23	-	.12	.11	.24
11	10	3	-	13	3	.01	.03	-	.01	.02	.01
503	154	141	-	295	121	.65	.55	-	.26	.29	.49

TABLE X. OCCUPATIONS.

Exhibiting the number, with their aggregate and average ages, of persons having pursued different vocations, who have died during the year, 1851. Also a like statement for the seven years and eight months previous.

(These abstracts include only persons over 20 years of age.)

OCCUPATIONS.	ONE YEAR, From January 1, to Dec. 31, 1851.			SEVEN YEARS & EIGHT MONTHS, From May 1, 1843, to Dec. 31, 1850.		
	Whole number.	AGE.		Whole number.	AGE.	
		Aggregate.	Average.		Aggregate.	Average.
1. AGRICULTURISTS, -	907	57,461	63.35	5,840	373,860	64.02
2. LABORERS, -	749	33,372	44.56	2,990	134,835	45.10
3. MECHANICS,—						
Bakers, -	10	346	34.60	58	2,602	44.86
Barbers, -	12	557	46.42	33	1,798	54.48
Basketmakers, -	5	286	57.20	7	356	50.86
Blacksmiths, -	65	3,239	49.54	391	20,218	51.71
Bookbinders, -	9	327	36.33	11	467	42.45
Brickmakers, -	2	97	48.50	10	432	43.20
Brushmakers, -	1	29	29.00	8	378	47.25
Butchers, -	17	999	58.76	62	2,946	47.35
Cabinetmakers, -	18	958	53.22	108	4,972	46.37
Calico Printers, -	3	158	52.67	3	150	50.00
Cardmakers, -	1	68	68.00	17	724	42.59
Carpenters, -	151	7,503	49.69	817	40,307	49.33
Carriagemakers, -	9	430	47.78	28	1,408	50.29
Caulkers and Gravers, -	2	82	41.00	25	1,629	65.16
Cigarmakers, -	4	123	30.75	16	631	39.44
Clockmakers, -	1	21	21.00	4	209	52.25
Clothiers, -	2	136	68.00	18	907	50.39
Combmakers, -	4	186	46.50	15	683	45.53
Confectioners, -	2	74	37.00	4	142	35.50
Coopers, -	28	1,605	57.32	158	9,240	58.48
Coppersmiths, -	5	228	45.60	3	128	42.67
Cutlers, -	1	31	31.00	5	140	28.00
Dentists, -	4	178	44.50	10	337	33.70
Distillers, -	2	83	41.50	6	448	74.67
Druggists and Apoth., -	11	336	30.55	14	667	47.64
Dyers, -	4	152	38.00	19	742	39.05
Engravers, -	3	91	30.33	11	420	38.18
Founders, -	10	433	43.30	19	843	44.37
Furnacemen, -	5	185	37.00	17	734	43.18
Glass Blowers, -	3	145	48.33	8	319	39.87
Glass Cutters, -	1	46	46.00	7	317	45.29
Gunsmiths, -	3	143	47.67	18	861	47.83
Harnessmakers, -	6	287	47.83	54	2,429	44.98
Hatters, -	10	520	52.00	63	3,442	54.63
Jewellers, -	14	684	48.86	41	1,739	42.41

TABLE X.—OCCUPATIONS—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	ONE YEAR, From January 1, to Dec. 31, 1851.			SEVEN YEARS & EIGHT MONTHS. From May 1, 1843, to Dec. 31, 1850.		
	Whole number.	AGE.		Whole number.	AGE.	
		Aggregate.	Average.		Aggregate.	Average
Leather Dressers, - -	7	295	42.14	24	1,083	45.13
Machinists, - -	36	1,345	37.36	184	6,666	36.23
Manufacturers, - -	36	1,579	43.84	182	7,855	43.16
Masons, - - -	38	1,857	48.87	197	9,362	47.52
Mechanics, - - -	33	1,441	43.66	187	8,118	43.41
Millers, - - -	5	316	63.20	39	2,347	60.18
Millwrights, - - -	3	141	47.00	19	984	51.79
Nailmakers, - - -	6	236	39.37	23	833	36.22
Operatives, - - -	23	811	35.26	119	3,865	32.48
Painters, - - -	52	2,246	43.19	176	7,485	42.53
Papermakers, - - -	16	549	34.31	31	1,481	47.77
Pianofortemakers, - -	4	177	44.25	7	221	31.57
Potters, - - -	2	119	59.50	4	205	51.25
Powdermakers, - - -	1	52	52.00	4	123	30.75
Pump and Blockmakers,	5	289	57.80	13	828	63.69
Printers, - - -	12	519	43.25	66	2,446	37.05
Reedmakers, - - -	1	34	34.00	1	32	32.00
Riggers, - - -	6	306	51.00	15	753	50.20
Ropemakers, - - -	9	533	59.22	43	2,301	53.51
Sailmakers, - - -	5	196	39.20	21	1,164	55.43
Shipwrights, - - -	31	1,669	53.84	106	5,903	55.69
Shoecutters, - - -	12	429	35.75	5	172	34.40
Shoemakers, - - -	266	11,231	42.22	1,274	55,181	43.31
Silversmiths, - - -	3	104	34.67	4	170	42.50
Stevadores, - - -	3	213	71.00	5	279	55.80
Stonecutters, - - -	21	928	44.19	100	4,269	42.69
Stove Dealers, - - -	-	-	-	4	116	29.00
Tailors, - - -	40	1,747	43.67	108	4,817	44.60
Tallow Chandlers, - -	-	-	-	9	486	54.00
Tanners and Curriers, -	21	882	42.00	81	3,970	49.01
Tinsmiths, - - -	13	624	48.00	26	941	36.19
Tobacconists, - - -	1	47	47.00	7	399	57.00
Trunkmakers, - - -	5	239	47.80	4	139	34.75
Upholsterers, - - -	2	49	29.50	4	156	39.00
Weavers, - - -	13	533	41.00	43	1,940	45.12
Welldiggers, - - -	-	-	-	2	81	40.50
Wheelwrights, - - -	15	784	52.26	91	4,303	47.28
Whipmakers, - - -	3	155	51.67	7	266	38.00
Wool Sorters, - - -	1	63	63.00	10	439	43.90
Wood Turners, - - -	6	311	51.83	4	213	53.25
Total, - - -	1,184	52,715	43.68	5,350	246,147	46.01

TABLE X.—OCCUPATIONS—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	ONE YEAR, From January 1, to Dec. 31, 1851.			SEVEN YEARS & EIGHT MONTHS. From May 1, 1843, to Dec. 31, 1850.		
	Whole number.	AGE.		Whole number.	AGE.	
		Aggregate.	Average.		Aggregate.	Average.
4. MERCHANTS.						
Booksellers, - - -	1	85	85.00	11	491	44.64
Clerks, - - -	58	2,127	36.67	168	5,638	33.56
Grocers, - - -	20	933	46.65	20	963	48.15
Merchants, - - -	87	4,745	54.54	450	23,021	51.16
Pedlars, - - -	7	234	33.43	34	1,287	37.85
Traders, - - -	78	3,592	46.05	292	13,559	46.43
Total, - - -	251	11,716	46.68	975	44,969	46.12
5. PAUPERS.						
	26	1,586	61.00	203	13,707	67.52
6. PROFESSIONAL MEN.						
Artists, - - -	4	149	37.25	15	626	41.73
Civil Engineers, - -	3	124	41.33	17	636	37.41
Clergymen, - - -	29	1,488	51.31	135	7,660	56.78
Editors, - - -	3	145	48.33	6	215	35.83
Lawyers, - - -	19	940	49.47	73	4,068	55.73
Musicians, - - -	8	311	38.88	14	566	40.43
Physicians, - - -	37	1,912	51.68	175	9,736	55.63
Professors, - - -	-	-	-	8	413	51.62
Students, - - -	9	224	24.89	54	1,243	23.02
Teachers, - - -	9	376	41.78	95	3,520	37.05
Total, - - -	147	7,255	49.35	592	28,683	48.45
7. PUBLIC MEN.						
Baggage Masters, - -	1	33	33.00	4	119	29.75
Bank Officers, - - -	2	135	67.50	6	375	62.50
Brakemen, - - -	3	86	28.67	13	363	27.92
Brokers, - - -	6	265	44.33	4	196	49.00
Chimney Sweeps, - -	-	-	-	1	35	35.00
Comedians, - - -	1	77	77.00	4	144	36.00
Cooks, - - -	3	141	47.00	2	94	47.00
Drivers, - - -	4	200	50.00	35	1,355	38.71
Drovers, - - -	-	-	-	3	113	37.67
Engineers and Firemen,	5	169	33.80	15	507	33.80
Expressmen, - - -	1	41	41.00	1	46	46.00
Fencing Masters, - -	-	-	-	1	28	28.00
Ferryman, - - -	-	-	-	1	58	58.00
Gentlemen, - - -	55	3,752	68.22	106	7,226	68.17
Innkeepers, - - -	17	778	45.76	85	4,090	48.12
Judges and Justices, -	-	-	-	3	195	65.00
Lighthouse Keepers, -	-	-	-	2	119	59.50
News Carriers, - - -	-	-	-	1	28	28.00
Pilots, - - -	1	83	83.00	7	502	71.71
Public Officers, - -	10	624	62.40	55	3,073	55.89
Railroad Ag'ts and Cond.,	6	221	36.83	13	442	34.00
Sextons, - - -	2	111	55.50	9	495	55.00

TABLE X.—OCCUPATIONS—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	ONE YEAR, From January 1, to Dec. 31, 1851.			SEVEN YEARS & EIGHT MONTHS. From May 1, 1843, to Dec. 31, 1850.		
	Whole number.	AGE.		Whole number.	AGE.	
		Aggregate.	Average.		Aggregate.	Average.
Sheriffs and Constables,	—	—	—	6	376	62.67
Soldiers, - - -	1	89	89.00	9	447	49.67
Stablers, - - -	10	331	33.10	27	1,125	41.67
Teamsters, - - -	30	1,203	40.10	96	3,967	41.32
Ticket Masters, - - -	2	99	49.50	1	44	44.00
Victuallers, - - -	6	278	46.33	19	904	47.58
Watchmen, - - -	3	89	29.67	11	493	44.82
Weighers and Gaugers, -	1	53	53.00	2	141	70.50
Total, - - -	170	8,858	52.11	542	27,100	50.00
8. SEAMEN, - -	272	11,455	42.11	1,321	56,893	43.07
9. FEMALES.						
Domestics, - - -	6	298	49.67	106	4,566	43.08
Dressmakers, - - -	2	67	38.50	59	1,901	32.22
Housekeepers, - - -	59	2,968	50.31	1,259	65,907	52.34
Milliners, - - -	—	—	—	22	776	35.27
Nurses, - - -	1	47	47.00	14	752	55.20
Operatives, - - -	2	70	35.00	211	5,841	27.68
Seamstresses, - - -	5	184	36.80	46	2,023	43.98
Shoebinders, - - -	3	103	34.33	21	947	45.09
Strawbraiders, - - -	1	34	34.00	18	661	36.72
Tailoresses, - - -	1	23	23.00	71	2,953	41.59
Teachers, - - -	3	92	30.67	48	1,389	28.94
Total, - - -	83	3,886	46.82	1,875	87,716	46.78

RECAPITULATION.

Agriculturists, - - -	907	57,461	63.35	5,840	373,860	64.02
Laborers, - - -	749	33,372	44.56	2,990	134,835	45.10
Mechanics, - - -	1,184	53,815	45.37	5,350	246,147	46.01
Merchants, - - -	251	11,716	46.68	975	44,969	46.12
Paupers, - - -	26	1,586	61.00	203	13,707	67.52
Professional Men, - - -	147	7,255	49.35	592	28,683	48.45
Public Men, - - -	170	8,858	52.11	542	27,100	50.00
Seamen, - - -	272	11,455	42.11	1,321	56,893	43.07
Total, - - -	3,706	184,418	49.76	17,813	926,194	51.94
Females, - - -	83	3,886	46.82	1,875	87,716	46.78

TABLE XI.—THREE YEARS' ABSTRACT,

Exhibiting the Official U. S. Censuses for the State in 1840 and 1850, with the Increase of Population; also, the Annual Average, (for the last Census year and its contiguous years) of Births, Marriages and Deaths, with the Excess of the first over the last; and the annual proportion which each sustained to the Population of 1850; together with the Number, Aggregate, and Average Age of those who have died during the three years 1849—1851.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.			THREE YEARS, 1849—1851.			TO THE POPULATION OF 1850			DEATHS IN THE THREE YEARS.		
	Official United States Censuses.		Increase.	Annual Average of,		Excess of B'this over Deaths.	Annual Average of,			Number whose age is given.	AGE.	
	1840.	1850.		Births.	Marr'gs.	Deaths.	One Birth in	One Marriage in	One Death in		Aggregate.	Average.
Principal Towns making full Returns in BARNSTABLE COUNTY.—												
Brewster, - - -	1522	1525	3	35	15	25	44	102	61	74	2104	28.43
Chatham, - - -	2334	2439	105	75	29	49	33	84	50	145	4206	29.00
Eastham, - - -	955	845	-110	18	6	11	47	141	77	28	980	35.00
Falmouth, - - -	2589	2621	32	52	14	40	50	187	66	119	4931	41.44
Harwich, - - -	2930	3258	328	120	43	65	27	76	50	193	4075	21.11
Orleans, - - -	1974	1848	-126	37	18	42	55	103	44	122	3420	28.85
Provincetown, - - -	2122	3157	1035	96	36	83	33	88	38	247	5267	21.32
Sandwich, - - -	3719	4368	649	121	32	67	36	133	65	194	5224	26.98
Truro, - - -	1920	2051	131	60	23	44	34	89	46	131	4050	30.91
Wellfleet, - - -	2377	2411	34	47	14	23	51	172	104	66	2100	31.82
Yarmouth, - - -	2554	2595	41	75	19	41	35	137	63	120	3314	27.62
Aggregate, - - -	24996	27118	2122	736	249	490	37	109	55	-	-	-
Towns of incomplete & no Ret's,	7552	8158	606	8	28	9	1020	290	906	14	556	39.71
Total, - - -	32,548	35,276	2728	-	-	-	-	-	-	1453	40227	27.68

Principal Towns making full Returns in BERKSHIRE COUNTY.—											
Adams, -	3703	6172	2469	129	30	87	42	48	206	70	257
Becket, -	1342	1223	-119	36	8	12	24	34	153	102	37
Dalton, -	1255	1020	-235	30	7	18	12	34	146	57	55
Egremont, -	1038	1013	-25	18	10	11	7	56	101	92	32
Great Barrington, -	2704	3264	560	76	21	46	30	43	155	71	135
Hinsdale, -	955	1253	298	30	10	20	10	42	122	61	58
Lee, -	2428	3220	792	77	33	63	14	42	94	51	190
Lenox, -	1313	1599	286	39	5	22	17	41	320	72	67
New Marlborough, -	1682	1847	165	47	15	29	18	39	123	64	88
Pittsfield, -	3747	5872	2125	178	50	91	87	33	117	65	270
Sandisfield, -	1464	1649	185	23	11	18	5	72	150	92	46
Sheffield, -	2322	2769	447	56	23	33	23	49	120	84	99
Stockbridge, -	1992	1941	-51	42	8	30	12	46	234	64	89
West Stockbridge, -	1448	1713	265	59	4	37	22	29	428	55	109
Williamstown, -	2153	2626	473	64	9	29	35	41	292	91	77
Other (smaller) Towns, -	5960	5921	-39	125	34	92	33	-	-	-	276
Aggregate, -	35506	43102	7596	1029	278	638	391	42	155	68	-
Towns of incomplete & no Ret's.	6239	6489	250	105	39	58	47	62	141	118	159
Total, -	41,745	49,591	7,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,044
Principal Towns making full Returns in BRISTOL COUNTY.—											
Attleborough, -	3585	4200	615	163	26	79	84	26	162	53	224
Dartmouth, -	4135	3868	-267	65	25	38	27	59	155	102	113
Easton, -	2074	2337	263	71	15	41	30	33	156	57	118
Fairhaven, -	3951	4304	353	107	22	68	39	40	195	63	205
Fall River, -	6738	11,524	4786	336	93	168	168	34	124	69	498
Freetown, -	1772	1615	-157	46	9	40	6	35	179	40	117
Mansfield, -	1382	1789	407	40	21	28	12	44	85	64	77
Principal Towns making full Returns in BRISTOL COUNTY.—											
Attleborough, -	3585	4200	615	163	26	79	84	26	162	53	224
Dartmouth, -	4135	3868	-267	65	25	38	27	59	155	102	113
Easton, -	2074	2337	263	71	15	41	30	33	156	57	118
Fairhaven, -	3951	4304	353	107	22	68	39	40	195	63	205
Fall River, -	6738	11,524	4786	336	93	168	168	34	124	69	498
Freetown, -	1772	1615	-157	46	9	40	6	35	179	40	117
Mansfield, -	1382	1789	407	40	21	28	12	44	85	64	77

TABLE XI.—THREE YEARS' ABSTRACT—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.			THREE YEARS, 1849—1851.							TO THE POPULATION OF 1850				DEATHS IN THE THREE YEARS.		
	Official United States Censuses.		Increase.	Annual Average of				Annual Average of,			Number whose age is given.	AGE.		Average.			
	1840.	1850.		Births.	Marr'gs.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	One Birth in	One Marriage in	One Death in							
BRISTOL.—Continued.																	
New Bedford, -	12087	16443	4356	406	179	293	113	40	92	56	853	19882	23.31				
Norton, -	1545	1966	421	42	6	29	13	47	328	67	86	3380	39.41				
Pawtucket, -	2184	3753	1569	113	24	75	38	33	156	50	225	4582	20.36				
Raynham, -	1329	1541	212	47	5	27	20	33	308	57	72	2901	40.29				
Rehoboth, -	2169	2104	-65	48	14	32	16	44	150	66	95	4069	42.83				
Seekonk, -	1996	2243	247	55	14	37	18	41	160	61	106	4488	42.34				
Taunton, -	7645	10441	2796	295	87	159	136	35	120	66	457	14041	30.72				
Westport, -	2820	2795	-25	74	17	44	30	38	164	64	130	4887	37.59				
Other (smaller) Towns, -	4753	5269	516	124	39	59	65	43	136	89	177	7869	44.46				
Total, -	60,165	76,192	16,027	2,032	596	1,217	815	37	128	63	3,553	104,450	29.40				
DUKES COUNTY.—																	
Chilmark, -	702	747	45	14	2	8	6	53	373	93	25	1457	58.28				
Edgartown, -	1736	1990	254	37	9	24	13	54	225	83	71	2523	35.54				
Tisbury, -	1520	1803	283	34	18	39	-5	53	100	49	111	4186	37.71				
Total, -	3,958	4,540	582	85	29	71	14	53	157	64	207	8,166	39.45				
Principal Towns making full Returns in ESSEX COUNTY.—																	
Amesbury, -	2471	3143	672	75	27	48	27	42	117	66	145	5113	35.26				

Andover,	-	5207	6945	1738	191	52	115	76	36	134	60	337	9724	28.85
Beverly,	-	4689	5376	687	147	38	107	40	37	144	50	310	9677	31.22
Danvers,	-	5020	8109	3089	245	47	149	96	33	172	54	445	11546	25.95
Georgetown,	-	1540	2052	512	52	14	33	19	39	147	62	99	3171	32.03
Gloucester,	-	6350	7786	1436	240	81	157	83	32	96	49	464	13338	28.75
Haverhill,	-	4336	5877	1541	151	89	94	57	39	66	63	277	8991	32.10
Ipswich,	-	3000	3349	349	69	21	59	10	49	159	57	174	6944	39.91
Lawrence,	-	-	8282	8282	338	199	143	195	28	41	58	426	7649	17.95
Lynn,	-	9367	14257	4890	415	147	265	150	34	97	54	787	18224	23.16
Manchester,	-	1355	1638	283	46	7	35	11	36	234	47	103	2990	29.03
Marblehead,	-	5575	6167	592	183	50	105	78	34	128	58	312	10170	32.60
Methuen,	-	2251	2538	287	57	32	43	14	45	78	57	128	4085	31.91
Newbury,	-	3789	4426	637	106	34	72	34	42	130	61	204	7309	35.82
Newburyport,	-	7161	9572	2411	185	173	177	8	52	56	54	177	18511	35.80
Rockport,	-	2650	3274	624	91	36	61	30	36	91	54	117	4479	25.31
Salem,	-	15082	20264	5182	471	194	419	52	43	105	48	1252	33301	28.20
Salisbury,	-	2739	3100	361	63	26	40	23	49	119	74	117	4271	36.50
Saugus,	-	1098	1552	454	42	18	21	11	37	86	50	87	2581	29.67
West Newbury,	-	1560	1746	186	29	13	26	3	60	134	67	75	3108	41.89
Other (smaller) Towns,	-	9747	11847	2100	278	75	192	86	43	158	62	565	19726	34.91
Total,	-	94,987	131,300	36,313	3,474	1,373	2,371	1,103	38	96	55	7,001	206,908	29.55
Principal Towns making full Ret's in FRANKLIN COUNTY.—														
Ashfield,	-	1610	1394	—216	23	11	26	—3	60	127	54	77	2512	32.62
Barnardston,	-	992	937	—55	27	7	14	13	35	139	66	43	1516	37.58
Buckland,	-	1084	1056	—28	31	11	17	14	34	96	62	46	1532	33.30
Charlemont,	-	1127	1173	46	29	8	14	15	40	144	84	42	1808	43.05
Coleraine,	-	1971	1785	—186	43	19	26	17	41	94	69	76	2542	33.45
Greenfield,	-	1756	2580	824	78	25	30	48	33	103	83	86	1815	21.10
Montague,	-	1255	1518	263	48	7	20	28	32	217	75	61	2095	34.34
New Salem,	-	1305	1253	—52	33	9	26	7	38	139	48	76	2686	35.36
Northfield,	-	1673	1772	99	45	15	23	22	39	117	77	54	2164	40.08

TABLE XI.—THREE YEARS' ABSTRACT—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.			THREE YEARS, 1849—1851.					TO THE POPULATION OF 1850			DEATHS IN THE THREE YEARS.		
	Official United States Censuses.		Increase.	Annual Average of,					Annual Average of,			Number whose age is given.	AGE.	
	1840.	1850.		Births.	Marr'gs.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	One Birth in	One Marriage in	One Death in	Aggregate.		Average.	
FRANKLIN—Continued.														
Orange, -	1501	1701	200	49	13	33	16	35	131	51	99	3313	33.47	
-	1022	1239	217	28	13	24	4	44	95	51	72	2138	29.69	
Shelburne, -	1072	1101	29	28	9	18	10	39	122	61	55	2090	38.00	
Whately, -	5634	5796	162	139	56	97	42	41	104	59	290	10978	37.86	
Other (smaller) Towns, -														
Aggregate, -	22,002	23,305	1,303	601	203	368	233	39	115	63	-	-	-	
Towns of incomplete and no Returns, -	6810	7565	755	208	33	150	58	36	229	50	285	11382	39.59	
Total, -	28,812	30,870	2,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,362	47,571	34.93	
Principal Towns making full Returns in HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.—														
Blandford, -	1427	1418	—9	33	14	29	4	43	101	49	85	3203	37.68	
Brimfield, -	1419	1420	1	31	11	26	5	46	129	55	78	2830	36.29	
Chicopee, -	-	8291	8291	206	190	187	19	40	44	44	557	10828	19.42	
Granville, -	1414	1305	—109	26	10	29	—3	50	130	45	84	3721	44.29	
Longmeadow, -	1270	1252	—18	21	7	21	-	60	179	60	64	2675	41.80	
Ludlow, -	1268	1186	—82	27	5	21	6	44	293	56	64	2924	45.69	
Monson, -	2151	2831	680	59	20	44	15	48	142	64	131	4685	35.76	
Palmer, -	2139	3974	1835	104	27	57	47	38	147	68	163	4342	26.64	
Southwick, -	1214	1120	—94	23	9	19	4	49	124	59	57	1895	33.25	

Springfield, - - -	10985	11766	781	432	190	262	170	27	62	45	776	15040	1938
Westfield, - - -	3526	4180	654	104	37	81	23	40	113	52	244	7638	3130
West Springfield, - - -	3626	2979	} 2398	142	34	107	35	44	183	58	306	8541	2791
Holyoke, - - -	-	3245		47	22	38	9	45	97	56	114	3886	3409
Wilbraham, - - -	1864	2127	263	45	16	30	15	48	134	72	88	3929	4464
Other (smaller) Towns, -	2476	2147	-329										
Aggregate, - - -	34,779	49,241	14,462	1,300	592	951	349	37	83	52	2,811	76,137	27,09
Towns of incomplete and no Returns, - - -	2587	2042	-545	35	11	22	13	58	186	93	50	1913	3826
Total, - - -	37,366	51,283	13,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,861	78,050	2728
Principal Towns making full Returns in HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.—													
Amherst, - - -	2550	3057	507	72	26	66	6	42	117	46	197	5490	2787
Belchertown, - - -	2554	2680	126	62	25	40	22	43	107	67	116	3985	3435
Chesterfield, - - -	1132	1014	-118	18	9	17	1	56	113	60	51	1958	3839
Cummington, - - -	1237	1172	-65	32	11	28	4	37	107	42	84	2634	3136
Easthampton, - - -	717	1342	625	21	6	17	4	64	224	79	51	1802	3533
Granby, - - -	971	1104	133	13	5	19	-6	85	221	58	56	2143	3827
Hadley, - - -	1814	1986	172	49	14	44	5	41	142	45	128	3598	2811
Hatfield, - - -	933	1073	140	32	6	19	13	34	179	56	54	1793	3320
Northampton, - - -	3750	5278	1538	159	50	94	65	33	106	56	268	8018	2992
South Hadley, - - -	1458	2495	1037	61	22	43	18	41	113	58	116	2995	2582
Southampton, - - -	1157	1060	-97	24	12	20	4	44	88	53	59	2364	4007
Ware, - - -	1890	3785	1895	93	46	69	24	41	82	55	206	4260	2068
Williamsburg, - - -	1309	1537	228	40	12	28	12	38	128	55	84	2360	2009
Worthington, - - -	1197	1134	-63	28	8	19	9	40	142	59	57	1925	3379
Other (smaller) towns, -	6428	5141	-1287	106	38	78	28	48	135	66	235	9410	4004
Aggregate, - - -	29097	33858	4761	810	290	601	209	42	116	56	-	-	-
Towns of incomplete and no Returns, - - -	1800	1874	74	43	15	34	11	44	125	55	73	2757	3777
Total, - - -	30,897	35,732	4,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,835	57,492	3133

Newton, -	-	3351	5258	1907	127	1,570	2,756	1,714	36	103	59	169	4985	29.49
Pepperell, -	-	1571	1754	183	38	15	28	10	47	117	63	82	3101	37.82
Reading, -	-	2193	3108	915	81	28	51	30	38	111	69	152	4909	32.29
Sherborn, -	-	995	1043	48	21	10	17	4	50	104	61	51	1631	31.98
Shirley, -	-	957	1158	201	31	8	26	3	37	145	45	77	2749	35.70
Sonerville, -	-	-	3540	3540	96	12	18	78	37	295	191	53	1014	19.13
South Reading, -	-	1517	2407	890	59	21	43	16	41	114	59	117	2997	25.61
Stonham, -	-	1017	2085	1068	45	19	32	13	46	110	65	89	2571	28.89
Sudbury, -	-	1422	1578	156	40	12	20	20	39	132	78	60	2692	44.87
Tewksbury, -	-	906	1044	138	29	6	18	11	36	174	58	53	1875	35.43
Townsend, -	-	1892	1947	55	57	19	35	22	34	102	56	103	4233	41.10
Walham, -	-	2504	4464	1960	114	25	65	49	39	179	69	190	5335	28.08
Watertown, -	-	1810	2837	1037	95	28	41	54	30	101	69	120	2943	24.52
West Cambridge, -	-	1363	2202	839	53	14	38	15	-	-	-	113	2908	25.73
Westford, -	-	1436	1473	37	29	9	15	14	51	163	98	44	1806	41.11
Woburn, -	-	2993	3956	963	134	29	72	62	30	136	55	216	5334	24.69
Other (smaller) towns, -	-	9686	11644	1958	209	73	148	61	55	159	79	451	16354	36.26
Total, -	-	106,611	161,383	54,772	4,470	1,570	2,756	1,714	36	103	59	8,204	207,771	25.33
NANTUCKET, -	-	9012	8452	560	121	61	111	10	69	139	76	310	10334	33.33
Principal Towns making full Returns in NORFOLK COUNTY.—														
Braintree, -	-	2168	2969	801	62	21	38	24	48	141	78	109	3710	34.04
Brookline, -	-	3665	2516	1151	78	10	41	37	32	251	61	123	2857	23.23
Canton, -	-	1995	2598	603	80	20	42	38	32	129	62	126	2958	23.56
Cohasset, -	-	1471	1775	304	51	14	31	20	35	126	57	93	3220	34.62
Dedham, -	-	3290	4447	1157	113	32	70	40	39	139	63	208	7036	33.82
Dorchester, -	-	4875	7969	3094	283	45	121	162	28	177	66	357	7510	21.04
Foxborough, -	-	1298	1880	582	50	14	36	14	38	134	52	105	2838	27.03
Franklin, -	-	1717	1818	101	34	12	23	11	53	151	79	69	2392	33.22
Medway, -	-	2043	2778	735	83	27	50	33	33	103	55	147	4368	29.03
Milton, -	-	1822	2241	419	74	13	28	46	30	172	80	84	2787	33.18

TABLE XI.—THREE YEARS' ABSTRACT—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.			THREE YEARS, 1849—1851.				TO THE POPULATION OF 1850				DEATHS IN THE THREE YEARS.		
	Official United States Censuses.		Increase.	Annual Average of				Annual Average of,				Number whose age is given.	AGE.	
	1840.	1850.		Births.	Marr'gs.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	One Birth in	One Marriage in	One Death in	Aggregate.		Average.	
NORFOLK—Continued.														
- Needham, -	1488	1944	456	53	8	24	29	36	243	81	71	2263	31.87	
- Quincy, -	3486	5017	1531	166	56	74	92	30	89	67	216	4568	21.10	
- Randolph, -	3213	4741	1528	161	27	86	75	29	176	55	257	5859	22.80	
- Roxbury, -	9089	18364	9275	609	209	361	246	30	87	51	1075	25312	23.54	
- West Roxbury, -	2142	3494	1352	134	49	71	63	26	71	49	211	5477	25.91	
- Stoughton, -	1491	1929	438	44	15	26	18	44	129	74	74	2715	36.69	
- Walpole, -	3738	5369	1631	185	43	87	98	31	125	62	258	6497	25.18	
- Weymouth, -	2915	3037	122	57	17	29	28	53	179	105	86	3700	43.02	
- Wrentham, -	3534	4006	472	94	26	63	31	43	154	64	187	7758	41.48	
- Other (smaller) Towns, -														
Total, - - -	53,140	78,892	25,752	2,409	658	1,301	1,108	32	120	61	3,856	103,825	26.93	
Principal Towns making full Returns in PLYMOUTH COUNTY.—														
- Abington, -	3214	5269	2055	147	41	86	61	36	128	61	259	6884	26.56	
- Bridgewater, -	2131	2790	659	73	21	32	41	38	133	87	96	3501	34.47	
- Carver, -	995	1186	191	28	5	26	2	42	291	46	77	2754	35.77	
- Duxbury, -	2798	2679	—119	47	21	22	25	57	128	121	63	2098	33.30	
- East Bridgewater, -	1950	2545	595	76	17	36	40	33	149	71	106	3124	29.47	
- Hanover, -	1488	1592	104	29	11	29	—	55	145	55	87	3637	41.80	
- Hanson, -	1040	1217	177	38	22	21	17	32	55	58	62	2208	35.61	
- Hingham, -	3564	3980	416	95	30	59	36	43	133	67	177	5517	31.17	

Kingston, - - -	1440	1591	151	37	10	24	13	43	159	66	70	3035	43.36
Marshfield, - -	1761	1837	76	39	18	34	5	47	102	54	99	4011	40.51
North Bridgewater, -	2616	3039	1323	136	43	70	60	29	91	56	210	5096	24.27
Pembroke, - - -	1258	1388	130	31	12	27	4	45	116	51	81	3113	38.43
Plymouth, - - -	5281	6024	743	152	49	106	46	39	123	57	315	9124	28.97
Rochester, - - -	3864	3808	-56	85	31	78	7	49	123	49	231	8391	36.32
Scituate, - - -	3886	2149	-1737	47	18	42	5	46	119	51	117	4697	40.15
South Scituate, -	-	1770	1770	39	7	20	19	45	253	88	60	2572	42.87
Wareham, - - -	2002	3186	1184	106	24	46	60	30	133	69	136	2996	22.03
West Bridgewater, -	1201	1447	246	44	12	31	13	33	121	47	92	2891	31.42
Other (smaller) Towns, -	1799	1964	165	46	13	29	17	43	151	68	88	4048	46.00
Aggregate, - - -	42,288	50,361	8,073	1,295	405	818	477	38	124	61	-	-	-
Towns of incomplete and no Returns, - - -	5085	5336	251	51	23	45	6	105	232	119	84	3462	41.21
Total, - - -	47,373	55,697	8,324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,510	83,159	33.19
SUFFOLK COUNTY.—													
Boston, - - -	93383	136881	43498	5171	2172	4198	973	26	63	32	12554	255116	20.32
Chelsea, - - -	2390	6701	4311	233	75	141	92	29	89	48	420	7411	17.65
North Chelsea, - -	-	935	935	26	5	18	8	36	187	52	54	1809	33.50
Total, - - -	95,773	144,517	48,744	5,430	2,252	4,357	1,073	27	64	35	13,028	264,336	20.29
Principal Towns making full Returns in WOR- CESTER COUNTY.—													
Ashburnham, - - -	1652	1875	223	52	17	29	23	36	110	65	86	2581	30.01
Athol, - - -	1591	2034	443	53	21	53	-	38	97	38	154	4731	30.72
Barre, - - -	2751	2976	225	69	23	49	20	43	129	61	145	4912	33.88
Berlin, - - -	763	866	103	17	5	21	-5	51	173	41	61	2384	30.08
Blackstone, - - -	-	4391	4391	153	16	83	70	29	274	53	246	5125	20.83
Bolton, - - -	1186	1263	77	20	8	23	-3	63	158	55	68	2359	33.22

TABLE XI.—THREE YEARS' ABSTRACTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.			THREE YEARS, 1849—1851.				To the POPULATION OF 1850			DEATHS IN THE THREE YEARS.			
	Official United States Censuses.		Increase.	Annual Average of,			Annual Average of,			Number whose age is given.	AGE.			
	1840.	1850.		Births.	Marr'gs.	Deaths.	Excess of B'ths over Deaths.	One Birth in	One Marriage in		One Death in	Aggregate.	Average.	
WORCESTER—Continued.														
Brookfield, -	2472	1674	-798	44	14	32	12	38	119	52	97	2451	25.26	
Charlton, -	2117	2015	-102	41	14	35	6	49	144	58	105	4056	32.63	
Douglas, -	1617	1878	261	56	14	19	37	34	134	99	55	1932	35.13	
Dudley, -	1352	1443	91	34	8	25	9	42	180	58	74	2122	28.68	
Fitchburg, -	2604	5120	2516	183	42	110	70	28	122	47	325	6779	20.86	
Gardner, -	1260	1533	273	44	13	30	14	35	118	51	88	2240	25.45	
Grafton, -	2943	3904	961	120	29	68	52	32	135	58	202	4333	21.74	
Hardwick, -	1789	1631	-158	39	9	28	11	42	181	58	85	3462	40.74	
Harvard, -	1571	1630	69	36	11	28	8	45	148	59	84	3878	46.17	
Holden, -	1874	1933	59	55	13	31	24	35	148	63	94	2689	28.61	
Hubbardston, -	1784	1825	41	45	16	35	10	41	144	52	106	4020	37.93	
Lancaster, -	2019	1688	} 2782	81	44	57	24	59	109	84	155	4488	22.50	
Clinton, -	-	3113												
Leicester, -	1707	2269	552	59	18	38	21	38	126	60	113	4045	35.79	
Leominster, -	2069	3121	1052	88	28	74	14	35	111	42	222	6757	30.44	
Lunenburg, -	1272	1249	-23	19	13	27	-8	66	96	46	79	3591	45.46	
Milford, -	1773	4819	3046	157	72	71	86	31	67	68	213	4846	22.75	
Millbury, -	2171	3081	810	86	24	71	15	36	128	43	213	4730	22.21	
Northborough, -	1248	1535	287	32	13	21	11	48	118	73	60	1998	33.30	
Northbridge, -	1449	2230	781	60	13	31	29	37	179	72	94	2231	23.73	
North Brookfield, -	1485	1939	454	55	18	33	22	35	108	59	98	2082	30.43	
Oxford, -	1742	2380	638	13	14	41	-28	183	170	58	123	3673	29.86	
Petersham, -	1775	1527	-248	31	13	24	7	49	117	63	72	2569	35.66	

Princeton, -	1347	1318	-29	30	10	25	5	44	132	53	47	2809	37.96
Royalston, -	1667	1546	-121	31	16	32	-1	49	90	48	95	3574	37.62
Shrewsbury, -	1481	1596	115	37	11	39	-2	43	145	41	115	3284	28.56
Southborough, -	1145	1347	202	33	15	28	5	44	89	48	80	2764	34.55
Spencer, -	1604	2244	640	65	12	31	34	34	187	72	92	3024	32.87
Sturbridge, -	2005	2119	114	41	18	42	-1	52	118	51	126	4289	34.04
Sutton, -	2370	2595	225	58	22	48	10	45	118	54	143	5660	39.58
Templeton, -	1776	2173	397	54	16	50	4	40	136	43	151	4176	27.66
Uxbridge, -	2004	2457	453	75	15	37	28	33	165	66	112	3041	27.15
Warren, -	1290	1777	487	49	14	32	17	36	127	56	96	3349	34.89
Webster, -	1403	2371	968	56	13	34	22	42	182	69	99	2201	22.23
Westborough, -	1658	2371	713	61	15	49	12	39	158	48	145	4097	28.39
West Boylston, -	1187	1749	562	62	22	29	42	28	179	60	88	2013	22.87
West Brookfield, -	-	1344	1344	32	9	23	9	42	149	58	70	2219	31.70
Westminster, -	1645	1914	269	47	13	35	12	41	147	55	101	3761	37.24
Winchendon, -	1754	2445	691	65	23	40	25	38	106	61	116	3499	30.16
Worcester, -	7497	17049	9552	532	206	393	139	32	83	43	1166	29528	25.32
Other (smaller) Towns, -	9609	7938	-1671	173	52	116	57	46	153	68	345	12790	37.07
Aggregate, -	89,478	123,295	33,717	3,243	1,045	2,270	973	38	118	54	6,731	198,102	29.43
Towns of incomplete and no Returns, -	5835	7494	1659	65	37	100	-35	115	203	75	272	7732	28.43
Total, -	95,313	130,789	35,476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,003	205,834	29.39

AGGREGATE.

TABLE XI. THREE YEARS' ABSTRACT—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.			THREE YEARS, 1849—1851.				TO THE POPULATION OF 1850			DEATHS IN THE THREE YEARS.		
	Official United States Censuses.		Increase.	Annual Average of,			Excess of B'this over Deaths.	Annual Average of,			Number whose age is given.	AGE.	
	1840.	1850.		Births.	Marr'gs.	Deaths.		One Birth in	One Marriage in	One Death in			
-	32548	32276	2728	742	277	495	247	48	127	71	1453	40227	27.68
Barnstable,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berkshire,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dukes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampshire,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XII. MARRIAGES.

Exhibiting the number, at several specified ages of each Sex who have been united to those of the other Sex at specified ages—distinguishing also first Marriages of both parties from subsequent Marriages, and showing which party has been married before, where such is the case—during the period of Six Years and Eight Months, intervening May 1, 1844 and January 1, 1851.

(A.) First Marriage of both parties.

AGE OF MEN.	AGE OF WOMEN.															Total.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.	
Under 20,	390	151	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	568
20 to 25,	4939	7250	764	61	8	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	13,232
25 to 30,	1890	5263	2196	170	56	11	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	131	9720
30 to 35,	252	1000	763	267	77	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	2420
35 to 40,	48	198	223	153	54	20	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	713
40 to 45,	9	33	37	43	33	24	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	192
45 to 50,	5	11	14	25	25	14	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	108
50 to 55,	1	7	7	8	12	11	7	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	63
55 to 60,	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	10
60 to 65,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
65 to 70,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
70 to 75,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 to 80,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Over 80,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unknown,	69	126	49	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3208	3464
Total,	7604	14040	4068	741	268	98	30	11	17	1	—	—	—	—	3622	30,500

(B.) First Marriage of the Male, but subsequent marriage of the Female.

Under 20,	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
20 to 25,	8	42	47	29	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	143
25 to 30,	5	47	98	74	31	8	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	272
30 to 35,	—	14	28	65	31	13	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	158
35 to 40,	1	7	21	23	23	11	6	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	98
40 to 45,	—	—	7	14	15	10	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	57
45 to 50,	—	2	2	7	6	8	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
50 to 55,	—	—	1	1	2	3	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	12
55 to 60,	—	2	1	1	2	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	15
60 to 65,	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
65 to 70,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 75,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
75 to 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	112
Total,	15	118	207	216	120	66	33	12	2	7	—	1	3	1	117	918

TABLE XII. MARRIAGES—SIX YEARS AND EIGHT MONTHS—CON.

(C.) Subsequent Marriage of the Male, but first Marriage of the Female.

AGE OF MEN.	AGE OF WOMEN.															Total.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.	
Under 20,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20 to 25,	45	71	14	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	154
25 to 30,	110	327	149	29	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	631
30 to 35,	72	263	219	128	31	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	734
35 to 40,	41	183	238	158	71	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	728
40 to 45,	8	98	125	152	86	67	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	571
45 to 50,	5	18	51	65	84	58	29	13	1	2	—	—	—	—	8	334
50 to 55,	4	6	16	26	47	47	29	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	198
55 to 60,	2	5	6	3	24	31	29	26	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	134
60 to 65,	—	2	5	3	11	18	19	12	10	1	—	—	—	—	5	86
65 to 70,	1	1	—	—	2	3	3	4	6	3	2	—	—	—	1	26
70 to 75,	—	—	—	2	1	3	5	7	11	5	—	—	—	—	2	36
75 to 80,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	7
Over 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	5	25	18	6	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	379	443
Total,	293	1000	842	589	369	260	136	86	39	11	4	—	—	—	454	4,083

(D.) Subsequent Marriage of the Females.

Under 20,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20 to 25,	—	8	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14
25 to 30,	1	15	30	15	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	69
30 to 35,	1	20	44	40	18	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	131
35 to 40,	—	14	30	63	53	26	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	199
40 to 45,	1	7	17	48	71	52	16	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	225
45 to 50,	—	5	13	37	35	59	28	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	191
50 to 55,	—	—	4	24	39	60	38	31	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	205
55 to 60,	—	1	1	6	25	37	30	19	12	5	2	—	—	—	5	143
60 to 65,	—	—	—	2	13	18	29	34	21	17	4	—	—	—	—	138
65 to 70,	—	—	—	1	2	11	10	23	19	12	15	1	—	—	2	96
70 to 75,	—	—	1	1	1	3	9	5	7	14	3	—	—	—	3	47
75 to 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	7	10	4	—	—	30
Over 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	5
Unknown,	—	1	5	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	184	196
Total,	3	71	146	238	268	272	174	128	72	54	34	13	4	1	212	1,690

TABLE XII. MARRIAGES—SIX YEARS AND EIGHT MONTHS—CON.

(E.) Conditions of Parties not stated.

AGE OF MEN.	AGE OF WOMEN.															Total.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.	
Under 20,	5	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
20 to 25,	145	213	28	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	403
25 to 30,	61	187	61	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	359
30 to 35,	8	42	28	21	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	106
35 to 40,	—	14	25	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	60
40 to 45,	3	3	4	11	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	31
45 to 50,	—	1	8	5	6	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	28
50 to 55,	—	—	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	16
55 to 60,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
60 to 65,	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
65 to 70,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 75,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	4
75 to 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Over 80,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3956	3966
Total,	225	465	158	79	30	12	7	9	6	3	2	—	—	—	4007	5003

(F.) Grand Total.

Under 20,	396	157	16	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	588
20 to 25,	5137	7584	854	108	19	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	13946
25 to 30,	2067	5839	2534	315	106	20	4	3	—	1	—	1	1	1	159	11051
30 to 35,	333	1339	1082	521	161	40	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	64	3549
35 to 40,	90	416	537	405	209	78	17	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	38	1798
40 to 45,	21	141	190	268	210	157	50	9	4	2	—	—	—	—	24	1076
45 to 50,	10	37	88	139	156	141	70	28	12	2	1	—	—	—	15	699
50 to 55,	5	13	30	61	102	123	79	55	12	4	—	—	—	—	10	494
55 to 60,	2	9	9	11	54	72	64	47	21	6	2	—	1	—	8	306
60 to 65,	—	2	5	5	24	43	50	55	35	19	4	—	—	—	5	247
65 to 70,	1	1	—	1	4	14	13	28	25	15	17	1	—	—	3	123
70 to 75,	—	—	1	4	2	6	15	12	18	20	4	—	—	—	6	88
75 to 80,	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	7	4	10	10	4	—	—	42
Over 80,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	6
Unknown,	77	156	74	20	8	4	5	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	7833	8181
Total,	8140	15694	5421	1863	1055	708	380	246	136	76	40	14	7	2	8412	42194

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS.

THE year 1851 commences with the last half of the nineteenth century. It forms a very fitting epoch, therefore, from which to glance into the more immediate past, and allow the lessons which it reflects to throw their light upon the future.

Ten years of registration are now already past; and the present report covers the eleventh year. During the first decennial period, ending December 31, 1850, there were recorded in Massachusetts, and returned to this office, the particulars of 163,864 births, 57,952 marriages, and 115,904 deaths, exclusive of still-born; and the year 1851 adds thereto 28,681 births, 11,966 marriages, and 18,934 deaths, being the largest number of any year in the history of our Commonwealth, with the single exception of deaths in 1849, when the cholera swelled the bills of mortality.

Here, then, we have sufficient data to form a basis for very many highly important deductions, indicating the condition of public health and prosperity in the State, and the general welfare of our citizens, some of the more prominent points of which we we propose to devote a limited time in noticing.

In the year 1789 Dr. Wigglesworth formed certain tables from returns embracing only 4,893 deaths; made to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, from individuals in the towns scattered along the seacoast from Nantucket to Portland, and from a few interior towns in the counties of Middlesex, Worcester, and Hampshire. These tables were in general use for purposes contemplating the expectation of life, &c., up to the commencement of our system of registration in 1842, and probably to a great extent since, *as they were adopted by the Supreme Court* in 10th Massachusetts Reports. If the diminutive number of less than *five thousand* deaths, collected without official responsibility, from a small region of country, was deemed of so much importance, of how much more value will be the results obtained

from the returns from every section of our territory through a period of eleven years, of about *one hundred and thirty-five thousand* deaths, observed and recorded with more minuteness, and probably more accuracy, and certified to be correct by town officers whose official duties require them to perform the service with as much truthful precision as possible.

The first Registration Report in Massachusetts was made to the General Court in February, 1843, in obedience to the Act of March 3d, 1842. It covers one hundred and twenty pages, and the Hon. John A. Bolles, Secretary of State at that time, expressed his strong approbation of the law, and alluded in decided terms to some of the points of its great usefulness. Among all the town clerks in the Commonwealth whose duty it was to make the returns, but two spoke unfavorably of it. Mr. Bolles states that "OF THE UTILITY OF THOROUGH REGISTRATION no intelligent person can well entertain a doubt."* He then gives an outline of the systems in operation in England, France, Spain, Austria, &c. &c. Of France he says: "The system of FRENCH registration is even more full and perfect than the English, and is, indeed, one of the most admirable specimens of that grand system of laws which owes its origin to the genius of Bonaparte, and which, under the name of the *Code Napoleon*, will give to his reputation a lustre more enduring than that bestowed by all his military achievements." "This system," adds Mr. Bolles, "is in perfect operation, not only in the 40,000 communes of *France*, but in *Geneva*, and in those portions of *Prussia* and *Belgium* which came within the jurisdiction of France when the 'Code' went into operation."

The English system was established August 17, 1836, and the first report was made to both Houses of Parliament in May, 1839. The eleventh is now before us, which came from the Registrar General's office, December, 1851.

Massachusetts having followed England with more or less closeness, has in turn been the example of other States.

As observed above, the law in this State was passed in 1842. This law was modified and improved by the Act of March 16, 1844, and still further by the Act of May 2, 1849. The State of

* Page 6. The capitals are his.

New York followed with a registration law, passed April 28, 1847, and made their first report in April, 1848. New Jersey passed a law on the subject March 3, 1848, and remodelled it with improvements by the Act of March 19, 1851. Their report, before us, bears date of February, 1852. The registration law of Connecticut, passed June 24, 1848. We have their three reports; the last is dated May, 1852. New Hampshire passed a less efficient law July 7, 1849, and altered it without much improvement July 4, 1851.

The Act on this subject in Pennsylvania passed the legislature of that State April 14, 1851, and became a law without the signature of the governor, as certified by the proper authorities, January 12, 1852. During the last session of their legislature that body manifested their approbation of it by appropriating \$4,500 to put the law into operation.

On the 9th of January, 1852, the legislature of Kentucky passed a registration law, and the subject will come from influential sources before the next legislature of South Carolina. All of these enactments, and especially the reports that have been made in different States, in compliance with them, bear an analogy to the same from our own State which had preceded them.

This indicates not only the estimated importance of the subject as its results develop themselves, but also the confidence reposed in the system adopted by this State. The former feature, however, has the most notable point.

POPULATION.—The eighth report, for 1848–9, was the first State document which published the seventh U. S. census of Massachusetts for 1850. That was taken from an abstract made by George Adams, Esq., of Boston, one of the assistant marshals for taking the census. It was copied in the ninth report, and has been made the basis of various calculations required by the legislature since.* It will also be found on the new map, which shows the late districting of the State. It is also inserted in the first abstract of this report. It will be found to present some small discrepancies when compared with the *official census which is now for the first time published*. This latter was furnished by Dr. Josiah Curtis, of Boston, who was indebted for it to the department

* See Senate Documents Nos. 18 and 49, 1852.

at Washington. It is the copy of that which will be officially reported to congress, and will be found in the valuable table (XI.), on pages 54-66, inclusive, and was made the base for determining the ratio of births, marriages, and deaths, to the population in the various counties, cities, and principal towns in the State.

Being placed by the side of the United States census of Massachusetts for 1840, the increase of population during the decade was readily determined, and will be found in the next column of the table last referred to. This shows an increase during the ten years of 256,814, being 34.81 per cent. on the population of 1840. Some sections of the State exhibit a higher proportional rate of increase, and others lower. The county of Middlesex shows the largest proportional increase, it being no less than 51.37 per cent. Next follows the county of Suffolk, whose per cent. of increase is 50.89. These are the only two counties which show a *ratio of over fifty per cent.* in their increase during the ten years 1840-50. After the two counties above named, follow in order, Norfolk, Essex, and Worcester, whose increase was in each, over thirty-three per cent. Nantucket brings up the rear in the column, and exhibits a *decrease* of 560, or 6.21 per cent. The increase has been mostly confined to the cities and manufacturing villages in those counties which show a high relative augment, as may readily be noticed by reference to those places in the various parts of the table. Taking the principal cities and towns of Boston, Lowell, Roxbury, Springfield, Chicopee, Lawrence, Worcester, Charlestown, Cambridge, the Chelseas, &c., they will be found in the aggregate to have increased over sixty-six per cent.

Upwards of forty towns show a decrease, and a much larger number have remained nearly stationary. Some of the former owe this characteristic to the fact that new towns have been formed, which have embraced a portion of their population. In some cases a new town has been incorporated wholly within the limits of another town, as West Roxbury from Roxbury, Chicopee from Springfield, Clinton from Lancaster, &c.; while in other instances two or three, or more towns have contributed of their territory and population to the organization of a new town. The principles and policy of annexation have also been practised in a few cases; the most notable of which are a portion of Newbury annexed to Newburyport, and a portion of Dracut

annexed to Lowell. These will be more definitely stated, with other minor cases, in the *Notes* appended to this report.

One of the most important elements connected with the increase of population in our State, and worthy of especial consideration, is the high proportional increase of foreigners among us. In our eighth report we alluded to this point, and there gave a table (on page 94,) which was taken from Dr. Chickering's report on the census to the city government of Boston, (City Doc. No. 42, 1850.) This has been transferred to the columns of the American Almanac in a notice of our eighth report. The official returns from the census department at the seat of general government, furnished through the same source that the official census came, show that the statements should receive some modification; corrected it will stand thus:

Population.	1830.		1840.		1850.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
American, . . .	600,788	98.42	702,882	95.28	830,066	83.46
Foreign, . . .	9,620	1.58	34,818	4.72	164,448	16.54
Total, . . .	610,408	100.	737,700	100.	994,414	100.

Thus, it appears, that while there were three foreigners in every two hundred of the population twenty years ago, there were three times the number of foreigners to the same number of natives ten years since, and in 1850 about one out of every six inhabitants in the State were of foreign origin. These are very unequally distributed over the Commonwealth, large numbers of adopted citizens congregating in the cities and larger manufacturing places.

According to the city census of 1850, there were in the metropolis of the State, under five years, 12,143 children of natives and 12,132 children of foreign parentage. Of the births and marriages in Boston during the three years 1849-51, those of foreign origin were nearly two to one over the natives. The same is true also of births in Lowell, Fall River, and perhaps a few other places; and the last of these years shows a much larger

preponderance than the first. In the whole of Suffolk county the proportion of births during the last three years stood thus: of American origin, 34.86 per cent.; of foreign parentage, 61.87 per cent.; not stated, 3.27 per cent.

From the official United States census of 1850, we are able to give the following abstracts, furnished as hitherto stated, which cannot be devoid of interest, as they present many interesting as well as important characteristics of our population.

TABLE XIV. POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Showing the number of American and Foreign; also, the number of each sex in three periods of life, in each County. From the official United States Census of 1850.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.							
	American.	Foreign.	Under 15 years.		15 and Under 60.		Over 60.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Barnstable, -	34010	1266	6240	5982	10126	10009	1502	1417
Berkshire, -	43976	5615	8131	8090	14226	14497	1601	1713
Bristol, -	65628	10564	13121	12876	21927	23082	2294	2892
Dukes, -	4450	90	720	669	1409	1309	199	234
Essex, -	114290	17010	20723	20294	39835	41741	3590	5117
Franklin, -	29464	1406	5201	5013	8937	8978	1317	1424
Hampden, -	42990	8293	7981	7858	15788	16619	1402	1635
Hampshire, -	32446	3386	5512	5485	10655	11226	1383	1471
Middlesex, -	131462	20921	24521	24633	49012	54860	3753	4604
Nantucket, -	7935	517	1278	1301	2800	2323	313	437
Norfolk, -	63228	15664	12941	12591	23654	24832	2084	2790
Plymouth, -	52520	3177	8989	8747	16762	16438	2197	2564
Suffolk, -	94651	49866	22094	22671	45015	49454	2448	2835
Worcester, -	113016	17773	20941	19754	41031	39929	2193	4941
Total, -	830,066	161,448	158,393	155,964	301,177	315,297	26,276	34,074

TABLE XV.

Statistics of Land, Dwellings, Families, and Occupations in Massachusetts. From the official United States Census of 1850.

COUNTIES.	ACRES OF LAND.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	OCCUPATIONS.		
	Improved.	Unimproved.			Farmers	Carpen- ters.	Shoe- Makers.
Barnstable -	27786	40556	6532	7255	1536	500	65
Berkshire, -	272489 $\frac{3}{4}$	174956 $\frac{1}{4}$	8638	9460	6227	672	300
Bristol, -	105522	98140 $\frac{1}{2}$	12134	15242	4137	1074	761
Dukes, -	21926	11790	771	908	332	67	12
Essex, -	145921 $\frac{1}{2}$	54204 $\frac{1}{2}$	18878	26945	4002	2038	8598
Franklin, -	197232 $\frac{1}{2}$	93753	5832	6230	3852	359	244
Hampden, -	198153	96843 $\frac{1}{2}$	9083	9752	4549	765	326
Hampshire, -	211219	86983 $\frac{1}{2}$	5905	6694	4844	352	204
Middlesex, -	220203	128111 $\frac{1}{2}$	23450	30241	7183	2992	5149
Nantucket, -	3792	4265	1285	1670	142	111	34
Norfolk, -	107884 $\frac{1}{4}$	67444	12545	15690	3323	990	5073
Plymouth, -	101135 $\frac{1}{4}$	114254 $\frac{1}{2}$	9506	11557	3351	976	4314
Suffolk, -	3540	190	16567	25416	252	2503	1011
Worcester, -	516632 $\frac{1}{8}$	251083 $\frac{1}{4}$	21709	25619	11352	2516	5853
Total, -	2,133,436 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,222,576 $\frac{1}{2}$	152,835	192,679	55,082	15,915	31,944

BIRTHS.

The number of births presented in the returns of 1851, was 28,681, which is a larger number than has been given in any former year. This indicates a degree of prosperity in the State, and furnishes one item corroborative of others, which exhibit the prosperity of the inhabitants. During the three years, 1849-51, there was annually one birth to every 36 inhabitants. In Suffolk county, there was one birth in 27. During the five years, 1839-43, there was annually one birth in 31 inhabitants in England; one in 35 in France; one in 26 in Prussia; and one in 26, also, in Austria.*

In the abstracts, it will be noticed that there were less than in former years, among the unspecified as to sex and parentage. It cannot well escape observation, moreover, that the proportion of births from foreign parents is rapidly increasing. Upon this point we have already made some comments. To give the fact more definiteness, we have arranged the number of births during the past three years, distinguishing the number of American and foreign parentage in each county, and casting their proportions as follows:—

* English Registrar-General's Eighth Report, p. 47.

TABLE XVI. BIRTHS—DURING THREE YEARS, 1849-51.
Showing the number of American and of Foreign Parentage in each County, during each of the Three Years last past; also the Aggregate and Percentage.

PARENTAGE.	Whole Number.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes and Nantucket.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Massachusetts.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
1849.														
American,	15058	630	881	1172	206	2430	480	851	604	2345	1121	946	1810	1582
Foreign,	6480	36	150	499	4	294	33	356	89	852	582	72	3125	288
Not stated,	4235	23	126	450	1	236	146	152	93	953	528	184	218	1145
1850.														
American,	16189	706	641	1427	163	2342	637	879	643	2648	1309	1120	1961	1713
Foreign,	8197	53	204	500	9	640	71	321	122	1379	843	140	3418	497
Not stated,	3278	19	202	64	12	616	77	65	111	503	214	91	140	1164
1851.														
American,	16735	687	768	1386	192	2578	607	870	560	2781	1463	985	1908	1950
Foreign,	9846	59	290	525	11	957	79	422	147	1691	1118	145	3536	806
Not stated,	2100	12	64	73	20	228	58	63	106	257	49	307	175	688
AGGREGATE.														
American,	47982	2023	2290	3985	561	7350	1724	2600	1807	7774	3893	3051	5679	5245
Foreign,	24523	148	644	1524	24	1991	183	1099	358	3922	2543	357	10079	1651
Not stated,	9613	54	392	587	33	1080	281	280	310	1713	791	582	533	2977
PERCENTAGE.														
American,	58.43	90.92	68.85	65.37	90.78	70.53	78.80	65.34	73.01	57.98	53.87	76.47	34.86	53.13
Foreign,	29.87	6.65	19.36	25.00	3.88	19.11	8.36	27.62	14.46	29.24	35.19	8.95	61.87	16.72
Not stated,	11.70	2.43	11.79	9.63	5.34	10.36	12.84	7.04	12.53	12.78	10.94	14.58	3.27	30.15

By the foregoing abstract it will be observed that nearly thirty per cent. of all the births during the three years, were stated to be of foreign parentage; and of these, the proportion in the year 1851 was still greater. In this particular, as in many others pertaining to the vital statistics of the Commonwealth, Middlesex county seems to be quite a good representative of the whole State. During each of the past three years, the returns from the county of Suffolk have shown quite a majority to be of foreign origin; and during the last two years this preponderance has been nearly in the ratio of two to one. It was 61.87 per cent. in the whole period of three years, against 34.86 per cent. of those having native parents. In this peculiarity, Norfolk county ranks next to Suffolk; then follow in order, Middlesex, Hampden, Bristol, Berkshire, Essex, Worcester, etc. These counties receive this characteristic mostly by the manufacturing towns within their territory. The counties of Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket, show over 90 per cent. of Americans among the births.

Another point worthy of notice is the preponderance of females. A general law seems to govern the proportion between the sexes among those that are born. In all countries, as a general principle, the females appear to be to the males nearly as 106 to 100. Circumstances, however, disturb this relation in different places. In the whole of the births during the five years, 1845-9, the number of births whose sex was stated in the returns, was 92,272. Of these, 47,228 were males, and 44,214 were females; this gives 107 males to 100 females. During the last three years, 1849-51, there were returned 81,693, of which 42,415 were males, and 39,278 were females, which gives a proportion of 108 males to 100 females.

In England, during the seven years, 1839-45, there were 1,863,892 males, and 1,772,491 females born alive. Of these, therefore, there were 10,515 boys to every 10,000 girls. The proportion, in all England, is nearly 20 boys to 19 girls. The proportion of boys (10,617 to 10,000 girls), is greatest in the northern division, and least (10,455 to 10,000), in the south midland division. Of those only who were illegitimate in the years 1842 and 1845, the boys were only 10,393 to 10,000 girls, which is about 26 to 25. During these years, the proportion of boys to

girls was only 10,510 to 10,000, giving an excess of 117 in 10,000, in the proportion of boys born in wedlock over those born out of wedlock.* During the years 1847-8, of the 564,000 births in England, nearly 140,000 were illegitimate. The proportion of illegitimate births in England, in 1842, was 6.07 per cent.; in 1845 it was 7 per cent.; and in 1846 it was 6.07 per cent. Of 528,690 *married* women who had living children in 1846, in England, 5,349, or one in 99, had twins; 27 had triplets, which was one in 19,581. Of 38,230 women who bore children out of wedlock, 293, or one in 131, had twins, and 3, or one in 12,743, had triplets.†

In our own State, the census shows that there are among the living a greater number of females than males. This is accounted for, perhaps, in part, by the fact that a larger proportion of males existed among the emigrants than among the immigrants. However, it admits of doubt; the change is fully accounted for in the tables of mortality, where it is clearly manifest that the preponderance of male deaths under five years of age, is greater than the excess of males among the births.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in the State, during the last year, was 11,966: that embraces 23,932 persons. The number of persons passing this interesting event in life, during the three years last past, was no less than 58,494. The returns exhibit an increasing number from year to year, which is indicative of general prosperity. Our observations have not, as yet, been sufficiently extensive to enable us to draw reliable conclusions upon this point, so definite as to give them mathematical precision. But much more generally than is supposed, do the variations in the number of marriages in any given community, in a series of years, mark the relative prosperity of that people during the same period. In foreign countries this subject has received attention, and the coinciding facts have been stated. Any serious or extended calamity, as war in the country, famine, severe mortality, rise in provisions, or low wages, invariably produces a decrease of marriages, and their opposites, as peace, plenty,

* See English Registrar-General's Eighth Report, pp. 37, 38.

† Registrar-General's Ninth Report, pp. 19, 20.

general health ; also progression in important scientific discoveries and inventions, has the effect to increase matrimonial alliances. This subject is very ably discussed from extensive observations, covering a great number of years, in the Eighth and Ninth Registration Reports of the Registrar-General of England. In the earlier pages of those reports Major Graham most clearly demonstrates "that it is a fair deduction from the facts, that the marriage returns in England point out periods of prosperity little less distinctly than the funds measure the hopes and fears of the money market. If the one is the barometer of credit, the other is the barometer of prosperity."

In our Eighth Report, page 100, we entered into some calculations to show the proportions of marriages at different periods of life in Massachusetts. In that abstract, it appeared that about one-fourth of the females married during the five years and eight months, from May 1, 1844, to January 1, 1850, were under 20 years of age. This proportion was fifteen times greater with that sex than it was with males under the same age. In England, about eight per cent. of the males married in their minority, and only a little over thirteen per cent. of females. This presents quite a contrast with Massachusetts.

The annual marriages in the last three years, in the Commonwealth, were in the proportion of one to 102 inhabitants. In this particular, Middlesex county is an index of the whole State. In the county of Suffolk, the rate was one marriage in 64. This shows a higher rate than most countries ; thus, during the five years, 1839-43, there was in England only an annual average of one marriage in 130 ; in France and in Austria, one in 123 ; and in Prussia, one in 110. These countries, however, furnish very much higher statistical numbers than we do, in one particular, namely, those which state the proportion of illegitimate births. It is true, our returns, perhaps, do not designate this last class of facts in all cases ; but we think that completeness of record in this respect would not vary the above statement. Nor do the returns with us specify the number of those who sign the marriage certificate with mark, being unable to write, but we apprehend the number, at least of our native population, or of those who have resided in Massachusetts any considerable length of time, is very limited. In England the returns show that a trifle

short of one-third of the males and nearly one-half of the females, sign the certificate with their marks.* This shows that in the rudiments of general education, the masses of our citizens are much in advance of European countries; but in many other respects we seem to be as far in the rear of both England and other enlightened continental nations.

In four of the reports, covering the years 1844-7, an abstract was made with the intention of "illustrating the influence of domestic condition on longevity." To carry out this idea would seem to require facts and statistics of a most extended nature. It would be necessary, among other things, to know the number, the aggregate and average age of each sex of the living who were unmarried, likewise of the married, and also of the widowed, together with the number of each class in the community at the time of making the observations on the deaths from among those several classes; hence the table was omitted in our eighth report, and has been left ever since. In our present report, page 70 will be found the aggregation of all information which had been collected on this point. It was thought best to place it in a permanent form, in taking leave of that peculiar abstract.

The oldest person noticed among the returns of marriages during the year was a male of seventy-two years, who was united to a lady under thirty.

Many young persons have, during the year, united in wedlock, we think a larger number than is usual among persons in their minority: eight females of fourteen, and about forty of fifteen years, have become wives. The ages of males marrying females of fourteen ranged from twenty to thirty-six. The youngest couple were each sixteen only. In Boston one male of nineteen married a female of twenty-eight; and in Worcester county a lad of seventeen married a female invalid who has been unable to stand for a number of years, aged thirty-eight.

Third, fourth, fifth, and sixth marriages are to be found on the records. A male of thirty-six married, for his second time, a female of fourteen; and one of thirty-eight married for his fifth time. In Boston, a negro of fifty-eight was married for his sixth time to a negress of fifty-five, it being her third marriage.

* Registrar-General's Eighth Report, p. 34.

DEATHS.

In order to understand fully the apparent results of the mortuary abstracts in the several reports, it is necessary to keep a few essential points constantly in mind. While in some particulars the returns from the first are reliable, and may enter into our calculations, in other particulars the earlier reports ought not to have weight only as approximations to the truth, and in some other particulars they give no correct evidence of real facts. Because the latter peculiarity exists the former should not of necessity be discarded. For instance, a county may not send returns from more than half of its towns in some given year. These returns, so far, might indicate approximately the relative proportion of deaths which each month bore to the whole number for the year; also, the relative proportion of the mortality which each age sustained; but such a partial return would not be a true criterion for estimating the proportion which the deaths bore to the living in the whole county, unless the population of those parts which were unrepresented in the returns was deducted before making the estimate. Because the latter difficulty exists it forms no objection to the validity of the former. Many points of a somewhat analogous nature should likewise be observed where the returns are full and complete. Thus in one year a section, or the whole State even, may be visited by a fatal epidemic, which shall decimate our population, as the plague, smallpox, and cholera, have done in other countries. The mortality of such a year would be no just index of the general annual mortality among us; all this may occur where the returns are perfect. If such epidemic was particularly fatal to the young, and at some particular season, the record and its just abstracts would furnish no true representation of the general law in the case, which is accustomed to distribute the mortality among different ages and seasons of the year, except so far as that single year is concerned.

There is one other point which seems to demand notice. Many persons, little used to investigations of this nature, are accustomed at first, to receive *the average age at death*, as given for every town in the last three reports, and aggregated in this report, as a correct measure of the relative healthiness of different communities, and they set down the cause of the increased mor-

tality which they suppose indicated by the lower average age at death in one locality, to occupational or some other circumstance.

Now a second thought may show us the proof that the section exhibiting the lowest average age at death *may* be the most healthy; and indeed, that the characteristic above noted may be only apparent. Take for example the town of Lawrence, which the census of 1850 gives over 8000 inhabitants, and we observe (table XI. page 57) that during the last three years there were 426 deaths returned, whose ages were given, furnishing an average of 17.95. Take also, for contrast, Nantucket, having about the same amount of population. Here, by the same table (p. 61) we find there were in the same period 310 deaths, whose ages were given. These exhibit an average age of 33.33 years.

Before awarding the difference of 15.38 years of additional life to each individual among those dying in Nantucket, solely on account of advantages from location and occupation, we should consider the fact that *the average age of the living*, from whom death is to select its victims, differs greatly between the two places. The site of the one was almost without an inhabitant half a dozen years ago, whereas the other is one of the oldest settled places in the Commonwealth; a young, but generally vigorous population, has been drawn to the one, while the other contains a higher proportion of those more advanced in years. If, therefore, when all the abstracts of the United States census shall be published, it shall appear that the difference between the averages of the living, in the two places, is greater than that of the average age at death; from this point of observation alone it will cast the balance into the other scale.

Did time permit, it would be no less useful than interesting, to present all of the cardinal points on which the returns for the last ten years furnish reliable data as well as point out those particulars in which they are most defective. Suffice it to say, that the new law of 1849 requires more minuteness of detail in the returns than before, and some of the provisions of that act have been well calculated to bring more complete returns from every part of the State, including localities which previously neglected to comply with the registration enactments in even a partial manner. Among the latter will be noticed the city of Boston. This accounts for the fact that the number of deaths from speci-

fied causes, in the returns of the *three* years last past, bears to the like number for the previous *eight* years, the proportion of 4 to 5. The last three years, moreover, embrace the census year and its contiguous years, so that it forms a period, very near the middle of which, the population was enumerated, and hence a most fitting time for just comparisons between the numbers who have passed either of the three principal epochs of human existence, and the number of the inhabitants in the same territory. With this in view we have added much to our labors by bringing out the three years' period in table IX., pages 44-50, and table XI. pages 54-66, in the former of which will be found the number of deaths of each sex, from each specified cause during the period, carefully collected, and the per centage which each item separately bore to the whole stated. This we regard as a most important table, and certainly is altogether more full, accurate, and reliable, than anything which has ever before appeared on this subject in the annals of our State. The latter table was a most laborious and important one, also exhibiting as it does in nearly all the towns the population of 1840 and 1850 with the increase, or, where it exists, the decrease of the same during the decennial period, together with the annual average (taking the three years 1849-51 as the basis of calculation) of births, marriages and deaths with the excess of the first over the last of these, and the ratio which each of the three classes bore to the population at the middle of the middle year, 1850, adding to the line for each town the whole number of deaths whose ages were stated in the returns, also the aggregate and average age carefully computed. In computing the average age at death it has hitherto been almost universally the custom to obtain it only by approximation, calculating it by apportioning the numbers between certain ages and assuming therefor a mean average age. But such has not been the case in the table above alluded to, commencing on page 54.

In this case the actual ages in years, months and days, which in the returns for the last three years have been stated in each of 55,775 deaths have all been separately examined and aggregated, and averaged for each town, county, and the whole State. Nothing so extensive and complete as this has proceeded from public or private enterprise on this point, within the limits of our Union. This will furnish the indicator of the standard of public

health in our Commonwealth when the analytical abstracts of the census shall be published by the general government at Washington, to supply the frame work; and this sanitary thermometer will exhibit as much accuracy as those which now read the degrees of heat and cold in the atmosphere. It is not too much to claim for these vital statistics, so far as they go, the same precision and importance which is awarded to the statistical information contained in the reports of the Registrar-General of England. Of the latter it has been justly said that they "are among the most interesting and instructive documents of the day. They are to us what, in an inferior degree, the Saxon Chronicles were to the 11th and 12th centuries. They engrave in brief but expressive phrases, the national vicissitudes, prosperities, trials, and calamities. With those faithful and unerring indices, marriages and deaths, the Registrar-General measures the robustness of national vigor, or probes the depth of national suffering. Backed by those ranks of expressive figures, which permit no exaggeration, and are susceptible of no fallacy, he presents to us a true picture of the present condition of our country and nation. No political creed conceals the facts or perverts their meaning. No unjust law orders the distortion of half the truth by the concealment of the other half. These reports are indeed something more than current history; they are the judgments of the time upon itself; and untinctured as they are by party spirit, and unswayed by personal considerations, those judgments are as true and faithful as those of future times can be." *

Of our own it has been said by a writer on public health, just previous to the publication of our eighth report (the first under the new law), which presents many decided advancements over its predecessors under the old law, that "the registration of every case of death, with the attending circumstances of age, sex, locality, diseases, etc., is of great importance. These are a portion of the facts by which the sanitary condition of a people is made known; and without which, sanitary science is impossible. An accurate record of births and marriages is equally indispensable. Like the three quantities which the geometer demands for the construction of a triangle, they form the three great facts,

* Brit. and For. Med. Chirur. Review. January, 1850; pp. 216, 217.

without which the sanitary condition of a people cannot be determined. Notwithstanding the registration laws which have existed for some years in Massachusetts, the returns made under them were very deficient. Within the last few years, however, the laws have been revised, and these facts, which are so important to the welfare of the State, are at present recorded almost with the accuracy of the English Registration system."*

It cannot be expected that all of the useful teachings which the abstracts exhibit and suggest, will be here pointed out. We propose, however, to allude to some of them.

During the year 1851 there have been no less than 18,934 deaths. This is nearly fifteen per cent. above the number in the year previous. But 1850, following the cholera year as it did, was a year of unusual health. 1851 may perhaps be set down as a fair average of the health and mortality during a series of years. Nine towns neglected to comply with the law by making returns for this report. These embrace a population of 10,223. Taking this amount from the aggregate population of the State, which is 994,514, and we have left 984,291 represented. From this we perceive that there was one death in 51.98 of the population, or 1.822 per cent. In the year 1849 it stood one death in 47.95 or 2.086 per cent. to the living. The annual average for the three years, without making allowance for the places which have made no returns, is found to be one death in 53 of the inhabitants as enumerated in 1850. Corrected by allowance as above noted, it would probably be not far from one in 52.25, or a reduction of .75. Different parts of the Commonwealth, however, exhibit a very striking difference in the rate of mortality as will be seen by reference to the tables which show the population and deaths in different sections. Thus, Barnstable, Berkshire and Norfolk counties show a rate of less than one in 70, while in the county of Suffolk the deaths were one in 35. In our eighth report for 1848-9 the State was divided into eastern and western sections. In the former the deaths that year were one in 46.92, or 2.131 per cent., while in the latter they were only one in 53.47, or 1.87 per cent. As we descended to contrast cities with country we

* North Am. Rev., July, 1851, pp. 125, 126.

found a much greater difference. These rates, though rather high, would need but little modification to stand for the true representatives of the same facts, covering the three years 1849-51, so far as indicating the relative proportions of the mortality sustained by different localities. Inasmuch therefore as a large proportion of our entire population are dwelling in and near cities and especially in those parts of our territory which is the most densely peopled, it seems highly desirable, not only to be informed of the actual fact, that, as shown by various ranges of statistics, life is of far less value in such localities than in other portions of the Commonwealth, but also to be informed of the causes which contribute to this state of things as well as also, the remedy. It is confidently hoped that when we shall have occasion to allude to this matter again in a future paragraph, some hints and suggestions will be given which will throw light on the point and perhaps present some elements which have long been at work and which are increasingly still at work producing this very undesirable condition. It should be remembered that, when in our eighth report we endeavored to picture the different shades of light and dark, as elevated vital force or the severe impress of death distinguished different communities under different circumstances, those colors were derived from facts and observations of a single year as to some points, but we find the general statements there made fully sustained by larger experience covering a longer period and greater numbers, and also the principles which they shadow, fully coincident with those exhibited by investigations beyond the confines of the State. The Registrar-General in his Tenth Annual Report says: "In the first Annual Report from this office in 1839, the mortality in 32 districts of London was calculated, and it was shown that in 1837 the mortality increased from 18 in the healthiest districts, to 32 and 39 in the crowded and poor districts; and as wages are better, and the food more substantial in London than the families of agricultural laborers enjoy, the source of high mortality in cities was traced to the insalubrity of the atmosphere, the causes of which were enumerated. The six Reports which followed contained more information on the subject; and in connection with the census, fully established the early opinions of the influence of air, water and locality on health, and the principle that the mortality

has a tendency to increase as the population increases, but that the unhealthy tendency can be counteracted by artificial agencies; in other words, that the mortality of cities in England is high but that it may be immeasurably reduced. * * *

All doubt must be dissipated by the present complete series of facts, which embraces all the elements required in statistics to determine the mortality and duration of life.”* And again, upon well tested data he assures the public “that the numbers constantly sick in London were 122,000, and the annual attacks of sickness more than 1,220,000, during the seven years 1838-44. The annual attacks of sickness would have been at least 350,000 less, and the number constantly sick would have been 35,000 less, had the health of London been as good even as that of Lewisham, one of the districts within its own limits.” “But,” he continues, “not to take an extreme view, nor to be too sanguine — and above all to avoid any exaggeration — let us set down the deaths in London and the deaths that would have happened had the mortality not been higher than it was in Lewisham.” Here follows a tabular statement showing that the excess was 97,923 deaths which would not have occurred had the whole of London been as healthy as one of its own districts. Thus 38 persons die daily in London by local and removable causes which the Registrar justly observes may be driven away by legislation. “If this generation has not the power to call the dead from their graves, it can close thousands of graves now opening. The poisonous vapor may yet clear away from London, and from all the other towns in the kingdom; — some of the sunshine, pure water, fresh air, and health of the country may be given to the grateful inhabitants of large towns, by the parting voice of the legislature.”†

It may be thought foreign to introduce results in England as analogous to Massachusetts. But whatever may be the general opinion, no individual can give much attention to the subject here who would not find the same causes insidiously at work and similar results equally manifest in Boston and our other cities, as those which, like a destroying angel, are afflicting the large towns in the many-cited kingdom.

* Registrar-General's 10th Report, pp. 14, 15.

† Registrar-General's 10th Report, p. 17.

CAUSES OF DEATH. — In Table VIII., pages 38–43 will be found the numbers who have died in each of the several counties in the State from different causes, classified into twelve different groups and also under each of these general heads will be found the number who have died from each member of that particular family of diseases. Did our time permit it would be interesting to compare the mortality of the three past years in the several counties. By a cursory glance it will be perceived that the number of deaths from specified causes in every county, was higher in 1851 than in 1850. This is true also of the number of deaths from epidemic, endemic and contagious diseases, with the exception of the counties of Franklin, Hampshire and Suffolk. The greatest difference in the two years among deaths of this zymotic class, occurred in Bristol county, where they were twice as numerous in 1851 as they were in 1850. Dysentery contributed very largely to this increase. In 1850 there were only 55 fatal cases of this disease reported, against 219 in 1851.

In Table IX., page 44 *et seq.* will be found the aggregated classification in the State, with the per cent. cast not only for the year 1851, but for the three years 1849–51, distinguishing the sexes, for this period, and also for the first ten years of registration in Massachusetts. In this latter column the first four months of the period are wanting as the commencement was from May 1, instead of January 1, 1842.

Zymotics. — Next to the year when the epidemic cholera prevailed in our State, the year 1851 presents the highest rate of mortality from zymotic (epidemic, endemic and contagious) diseases. In 1849 this class furnished 38.70 per cent. of the mortality, and in 1850 the per cent. was only 27.13, while that of 1851 was 28.06, that for the three years aggregated being 31.62 per cent. This is a little higher than that of the aggregated ten years, that being 30.42 per cent. In our neighboring State of Connecticut during the three years, (ending July 31, 1851,) the per cent. from this class of fatal diseases, aggregated, was 32.22. In all places whose mortuary tables we have examined, it forms the highest rate of all classes of disease. This ought not to be, inasmuch as it embraces just those maladies which can most easily be prevented by proper preventive measures. At the alphabetical head of the list of zymotic diseases, we find the *Cholera*.

This is a disease which prevails in a comparatively mild form, more or less every summer. Fortunately, its epidemic invasions are of rare occurrence. The results of this unwelcome visitant in 1832 and 1849 are doubtless fresh in the minds of all. The Reports on this disease from Boards of Health in various parts of this and other countries, all unite in showing that it selects its victims principally from the class of persons, who from their habits and habitations are already ripe for attacks of typhus, dysentery, or any other epidemic which may chance to prevail.

We made a few remarks on this disease in our eighth report which included the year (1849) when it prevailed to such an unusual degree, and we are not about to repeat what will there be found. Much information, however, concerning the laws which seem to govern this epidemic in various localities, has since then fallen under our observation. It has been justly the cause of so much alarm, being perhaps more dreaded by the community at large than any other disease, that it seems to be worthy of a few passing observations here. Perhaps one reason why it gives so much alarm, aside from its rare occurrence is, that so few who are attacked with it recover. Of the 707 who had the epidemic cholera in Boston in 1849, only 96 recovered, while 611 died. This furnished far more dread on the part of the citizens, and comments from the ephemeral journals, than the Dysentery and Typhus fever although these two diseases raged epidemically to an exceedingly greater extent during the several years immediately preceding 1849. And typhus (including what was termed *ship*) fever in particular, prevailed principally among the same class of inhabitants, with whom the cholera was so fatal. During 1849 the cholera, both epidemically and sporadically, was the cause of only 1,188 deaths in the State, while the deaths from dysentery during the same year, amounted to 2,455, or more than double the number. In 1850 a comparatively healthy year, the dysentery produced just the same number of deaths that the cholera did in 1849; while in 1851 it caused 1,674 deaths.

It is the province of epidemics generally, to prevail most severely in the warm weather, especially in the late summer and early autumn months. The following statement will indicate the habits of the cholera in this particular in different localities :

Months.	Mass.	England.		London.	Liverpool.	Paris.
	1849	1832	1849	1849	1849	1849
January,	4	614	658	292	5	?
February,	3	708	371	180	7	?
March,	3	1519	302	40	18	573
April,	4	1401	107	9	19	1929
May,	4	748	327	24	96	4509
June,	27	1363	2046	279	424	8669
July,	99	4816	7570	2555	1085	865
August,	721	8875	15872	5368	1575	1382
September,	302	5479	20379	5031	874	1142
October,	18	4080	4654	337	62	115
November,	1	802	844	20	2	?
December,	2	140	163	2	6	?
Total,	1188	30545	53293	14137	4173	19184

In the above abstract we have taken the statements pertaining to foreign localities from the Report on that epidemic from the English Registrar-General's office. It embraces 300 pages and is the most complete and elaborate report on that subject which ever came from the press in any country. It is not for us to go into the details or present anything like a synopsis of the history of that fearful destroyer of human life; but it may not be out of place to state a few of its leading characteristics with as much brevity as possible.

First, in relation to its relative influence on the sexes. In England and Wales it destroyed in 1849 the lives of 26,108 males and 27,185 females. There being more of the latter sex than of the former in the population, the ratio stood thus,—among the male population there was one death from cholera to every 331; and among the females one to every 333, so that the males suffered slightly the most. It is also worthy of remark, that in the early part of the epidemic as well as of every fresh outbreak, the males suffered most; but at its height and decline the female mortality was the greatest. Second; although it proved fatal at all ages, yet the middle period of life suffered most. Third; we find that the mean duration of the disease was, in males 49.44 hours, and in females 50.44 hours. In this particular it changed as life advanced; thus the mean duration of both sexes, at the age of 15–35 was 50.9 hours, and between the ages of 35 and 55 it was only 46.9 hours. Fourth; the epidem-

ics of 1832 and 1849 each commenced about the same season of the year (the beginning of October) and each lasted about the same length of time, (fifteen months,) each had two eruptions, each followed very generally the same tract and pressed heavily upon nearly the same localities. The temperature seemed to exert much influence, and the sources of water supply some. The influence of locality was remarkably great, especially when combined with compactness of population. Of the 53,293 deaths, as given in the preceding abstract, 46,592 in an area of 7839 square miles on which *four-tenths* of the population dwelt, and only 6701 deaths occurred on the arrea of 49,228 square miles on which lived *six-tenths* of the inhabitants. But, above all other influences affecting the mortality from cholera, *elevation* seems to rank preëminent. To illustrate this we compose the following statement respecting London from tables on pages 62 and 64 of the Report alluded to.

Elevation of Districts above high water mark. —Feet.—	Deaths from Cholera in 10,000 Inhabitants.	Calculated Series.	Number of persons to	
			An Acre.	A House.
0— 20	102	$\frac{102}{1} = 102$	74	6.8
20— 40	65	$\frac{102}{2} = 51$	105	7.6
40— 60	34	$\frac{102}{3} = 34$	184	8.5
60— 80	27	$\frac{102}{4} = 26$	152	8.8
80—100	22	$\frac{102}{5} = 20$	44	7.7
100—120	17	$\frac{102}{6} = 17$	102	9.8
— —	—	—	—	—
340—360	7	$\frac{102}{18} = 6$	5	7.2

This particular law pertaining to elevation is no less important than remarkable. It is due to the Registrar-General, or rather we presume to Mr. William Farr, his efficient coadjutor, for first demonstrating it. If heeded it will prove of great practical utility at home as well as abroad. It was perhaps suggested by the fact that almost universally, localities on the rivers were most subject to severe mortality, and as universally perhaps, of two or more places, that farthest down the river was least exempt from fatal attacks.

Next to cholera in the group of zymotics we find *Cholera Infantum*. The 383 deaths from this cause in Massachusetts

during the year 1851 were nearly all under five years of age. They furnished 2.09 per cent. of the mortality of the year. We have already observed that among all the deaths under five years of age, the males sustain a greater proportion than females. It is hence observable that those diseases particularly fatal to those in early life press more heavily on that sex than this. In this particular malady during the three years' period of the table, (IX. page 44,) the ratio of the mortality between boys and girls was as 96 to 87, these being the numbers of each sex from this cause in every 10,000 deaths from all specified causes. We find a similar preponderance of males among those who died of the *Croup*. They stand here 105 males and 88 females in every 10,000 deaths.

Diarrhœa appears to be a much less fatal disease in our State than in England. It produced only 81 per cent. of the deaths of 1851, and only 1.09 per cent. of the mortality in the ten years previous; during the years 1849-51 the males were to the females very nearly as 6 to 5.

Dysentery has been extremely fatal in our State when compared with other places, especially in England. It caused 802 in every 10,000 deaths during the ten years 1841-50, and 913 in every 10,000 in 1851. It ranks far above any other disease of the zymotic family. Between May 1, 1848, and December 31, 1850, it produced no less than 9,126 deaths; and this in a population of less than a million of people. In England, with a population (in 1851) of 17,922,768, there were only 3,247 deaths from this disease in 1847, and 2,629 in 1848.* But diarrhœa presents a contrast equally striking in our favor. In the three years 1847-9 there were 676 deaths from this last named disease in Massachusetts, against 34,457 deaths in England during the same period from the same cause.* About the same proportion of males and females are given in the returns of England and Massachusetts in both of these diseases, it being slightly the greater against the males.

We have said that these diseases (cholera, diarrhœa, and dysentery) are most fatal during the late summer months. This circumstance has contributed to give currency to the popular idea that they were caused by eating fruits; but there is abundant

* English Registrar-General's Tenth Report, p. 288, and Eleventh Report, p. 294; also, his Report on Cholera, of 1849, pp. 51, 53, and 120.

evidence to show that this is an error. On the other hand the various fruits of our climate are generally quite wholesome, when taken with moderation and temperance, and this remark will apply to persons of ordinary health of all ages.

Erysipelas has somewhat increased. It produced an average of less than a hundred deaths a year during the ten years' period, although during the latter portion of the time it has given an annual average of about 170. This is one of the diseases which have taken most from among females.

Typhus Fever has been a constant and severe visitant among us. There has been no year in the history of registration in the State, when the deaths from it have not been above 500. The annual average during the ten years has been 576, which gives 565 in every 10,000. In 1851 the number was 773, or 4.22 per cent. of the deaths of that year. It carries from us more males than females; in this particular the ratio stood, for the three years' period, 200 of the former sex to 179 of the latter. It includes those denominated in the returns, *ship fever*, and *bilious fever*. *Influenza*, which not unfrequently prevails as a severe epidemic in England, is but little known as a fatal disease among us. It caused only an aggregate of 381 deaths during the whole eleven years. *Measles* is a more important disease, but of late has not proved alarmingly fatal in the aggregate. It has caused, however, about twice as many deaths of late years as during the former years of registration. *Scarlet Fever*, on the other hand, has decreased from 4.37 per cent. during the decennial period, to 2.12 per cent. in 1851. Each of the two last named diseases have been somewhat more fatal among females than males. *Smallpox* was less fatal in 1851 than during the two previous years. It shows a much higher per cent. since January 1, 1849, than before; partly, no doubt, from the fact that the city of Boston was not represented in the table previous to that date as it has been since, and this fact will also exert an influence on some of the other causes of death.

Diseases of Uncertain Seat. — This class embraces quite a number of diseases, none of which are very severe when compared with the majority of those embraced under the former head, if we except, perhaps, *Infantile*. This last disease is of course confined to the young, and in accordance with the general law

that at this age the males sustain the higher mortality, we find that they bore a proportion to the females of 1390 to 1049, or in other words, in every 10,000 deaths there were 258 males and 195 females from this disease during the triennial period in table IX., page 45. There were 178 or 33 per cent. deaths from this cause, whose sex was not stated in the same time, which is a larger number than stands opposite any cause of death. Of late, not far from 900 have annually been returned as having died of infantile, a major part of which occurred in the summer months. It will also be found that when we take the population into consideration, nearly four times as many of these were in the cities as in the country districts. This, as almost every other point connected with vital statistics, or with personal observation, contributes to the fact that it is far more difficult to rear a child in the city than in the country. Next to infantile, in this class, ranks *Dropsy*, which caused 238 deaths in 10,000 of the decennial period. 1851 shows some abatement over the general average during the ten years previous, that giving only 2.12 per cent. Next follow *Cancer*, which has somewhat diminished of late, and *Atrophy*, which seems to have increased with equal pace. The latter disease is about equally divided between the sexes, while cancer is more severe upon females. The number returned under the general and rather vague term of *Debility*, have also increased so as to have more than doubled over those of several years back. It is worthy of note that more than three times as many males as females have been reported as having their lives terminated by *Malformation*.

Nervous Organs.—This class embraces an important series of diseases, and produced 11,413 deaths since 1841. It has been subject to no very great deviations from a regular grade, but has been gradually increasing the number of its victims. During the ten years ending with 1850 it caused 9.28 per cent. of the deaths; during the last three years the per cent. from diseases of the nervous system was 9.93, and in 1851 it was heightened to 10.57 per cent. In the aggregate this class of diseases press more severely upon the male than upon the female sex. It derives this characteristic from no one particular disease, but receives it more largely from *Convulsions* than from any other individual cause of death; and here is where we should expect to find, in accord-

ance with the general principle that diseases peculiar to the young (and this is an important one of these,) destroy more males than females, as has already been shown. This disease prevailed among the sexes in the proportion of 101 males to 86 females in 10,000.

Respirative Organs. — We here approach the class of diseases which ranks second in fatality. It stands next to, and but little below the Zymotics; and when it is perceived that its fatal cases occur almost entirely from the two diseases, *Consumption* and *Pneumonia*, or inflammation of the lungs, it assumes an importance which entitles it to a most serious consideration. Consumption stands far above every other destroyer of human life in our climate. It has removed from the citizens of Massachusetts more than ten persons every day during the last three years. It exhibits no partiality, unless it be to select its victims from the fairest and most promising. It is confined, however, to no class of persons, no age or season, or locality; united with its congener, pneumonia, they have caused a trifle more than one death to every three from all other causes combined, in the State, during the whole period of registration. The Asiatic cholera visited our State only during a few months of a single year; and yet, in that brief space of time it filled every mind with anxiety and consternation. Its prevalence was principally confined to the lower classes of society, and yet it cost the city of Boston alone, in which there were only 611 deaths, over \$28,000. When has consumption, this much severer and more universal — ever-present life-destroyer, received so much attention? It numbered nearly four thousand victims in the single year of 1851, and over eleven thousand in the last three years. Cholera is supposed to have imparted much of its terror from its very extreme fatality among those attacked; but in this particular it is much below consumption, which is almost universally certain of its victim it once attacks. In Boston, in 1849, six persons died of the cholera out of every seven who had it. Not one in a hundred persons, once afflicted with pure consumption, ever recover.

The office of the lungs is to ventilate the blood. They, and their immediate functional connections, embrace more than one half of the bulk—the machinery and complexity—of our organization. When we consider their delicate structure, and the im-

portance of the position they fill in the purposes of life, it is not strange that fatal disturbances of their healthy action are so liable; and when we observe the general indifference to the elementary but essential principles of health, either from ignorance or wilfulness, instead of appearing strange, it is rather "strange that a harp of a thousand strings should keep in tune so long."

As pulmonary consumption is not confined to densely populated localities, but prevails among the population in country districts as great in proportion, as in cities, so also it is not confined to our State or country, but presents all of its characteristics both among our neighbors and abroad.

In Connecticut, it produced during the three years 1849-51 fully 20 per cent. of all the deaths.* In the State of New Jersey, it produced, in 1851, 832 of the 4023 deaths from specified causes, being over 20 per cent.† In England, the deaths from consumption in the two years 1847-8, amounted to 104,979, which is only a little over 13 per cent.; the whole number of deaths in the same period, from specified causes, being 794,058. In London alone, during the same two years, the whole number of deaths from specified causes was 117,783, of which 13,573, being 11.44 per cent., were from consumption.‡ In Paris during the two years 1849-50, the deaths from consumption were 7829, which, making some allowance for the cholera in 1849, is nearly 14 per cent. of the mortality of those years.§

It is not necessary to multiply facts like these to contrast the relative fatality of consumption at home and abroad. We have become accustomed to the remark that "50,000 persons die annually of consumption in England;" but few are probably aware of the fact, that large as this number sounds, our own bills of mortality, from year to year, show a very much greater proportion of the deaths in our own country to be from this insidious and truly direful disease. We might have given numerous other statements of different localities on this point, but the statements are generally less reliable than those above, all of which were

* Calculated from the returns in the Registration Reports of Connecticut for 1849-50-51.

† Calculated from the returns in the Registration Report of New Jersey for 1851.

‡ Calculated from the English Registrar-General's Tenth and Eleventh Reports for 1847 and 1848.

§ Calculated from the *Annals d'Hygiene Publique*, Tom. XLVIII., July, 1852.

deduced from accurate and reliable statistics, and are deemed sufficient.

We have already spoken of pneumonia. It is an important disease, and causes generally about a quarter as many deaths as consumption. Last year it produced 5 per cent. of all the deaths from known causes in the State, which is a little above the annual average for the past three years.

Diseases of the Circulative Organs comprise but a very small class, and derive their numbers principally from the various affections of the heart. These have very much increased, the ten years' period, giving only 1.91 per cent., while the three years' period gives 2.2 per cent., and 1851 shows 2.46 per cent. No special cause can be assigned for this augment, but it is a noticeable fact. Bichat, if we rightly remember, was the individual who compared human existence to a triangle, with the brain—the centre of the nervous system, the lungs—the centre of the respiratory system, and the heart—the centre of the circulative system, for its three angles, out of one of which life generally made its exit.

Digestive Organs.—Diseases of this class, though quite numerous, are nevertheless of much less importance than other classes, if we refer only to those of a sporadic character. In the aggregate they furnish only a little over seven per cent. of the mortality. *Teething*, and *Inflammation of the Bowels*, contribute quite largely towards the amount for the whole class. *Ulceration*, which includes those found in the returns under the term of *Canker*, is also quite frequently met with. The largest amount from any special head, embraces those under *Disease of the Organs*, and includes those returned as having died of disease of the stomach, disease of the bowels, &c. *Diseases of the Liver* furnish only about a half of one per cent. of all the deaths. Hepatic diseases are more frequent as we go south, though not in the proportion that diseases of the lungs diminish.

Class VIII. is principally confined to *Child-birth*, of which there were 486 deaths during the last three years. That is not far from one to every thousand births in the same time. Deaths reported to have been from *Old Age*, range at about five per cent. of the total mortality of the State, three-fifths of which were females. As the males predominate among the deaths of those

under five years of age, so the females furnish the largest proportion of those over sixty. A similar characteristic also obtains in other places. In 1848 there were of old age, in England, 11,875 deaths among the males, and 15,645 among the females, while in London alone the proportion of the sexes from this cause during the same year was 748 males against 1423 females. Of those in extreme age, in Massachusetts in 1851, one was a merchant ninety-nine years and three months old, who was born and died in Plymouth; one, of one hundred years and two days, was a farmer, born in Princeton and died in Wendell. The remainder were females, as follows: one, of one hundred years six months and fourteen days, was born and died in Princeton; one, of one hundred and one years eight months and twenty-eight days, was born in Framingham and died in New Salem; one, of one hundred and three years and four months, was born and died in Scituate; one, (colored,) of one hundred and one years and six months, died in Nantucket. These had all been married except one of the females, and perhaps the colored woman, whose condition was not stated on this point.

We have stated that the deaths from old age in Massachusetts, embrace not far from five per cent. In Connecticut, the returns show over seven per cent. attributed to senility, while the returns in New Jersey give only five per cent. to this cause. More accurate returns, however, would doubtless have placed many now under the head of old age, under some other head. The English Reports show a gradual decline of fully one-half; thus, in 1838, they constitute 7.7 per cent., and in 1849 only 3.2 per cent. The source* from which we derive the above statement also informs us that in twenty years in the 17th century (1629-1658) the deaths of London, returned under the head of "aged," were 7.1 per cent., being 15,757 out of 219,250.

Deaths from *violent causes* comprised somewhat less than four per cent. previous to 1851, when they went up to 4.13 per cent. By far the largest numbers are under the general term of *Accidents* and under *Drowning*. The latter are principally found in the returns from the sea-coast towns, and include in most cases those who have been wrecked on our shores, although they never had a residence within the Commonwealth.

* First Report of the Medico Statistical Association, in the Monthly Journal of Medical Science, Edinburgh, Sept., 1852.

The returns do not state, as they should, what number of persons who were drowned in different parts of the State, committed suicide, nor do they state, in cases of suicide generally, what means of self-destruction were used. Different modes for accomplishing this appear to be selected in different countries. In Paris, of the 303 suicides in 1849, there were by drowning 101, and by carbonic acid gas 59, while in 1850 there were 102 by the former mode and 159 by the gas. This latter method, which has become quite popular in France, is not practised much among us. Of the suicides in Massachusetts during the three years 1849-51, there were 24 males to 48 females, and in Paris during the two years 1849-50, there were 497 males to 197 females.*

OCCUPATIONS. — In our Eighth Report we made a few remarks on this subject. It is a point of much practical importance on which facts are accumulating from year to year. These will soon cover numbers sufficiently large to deduce very truthful conclusions. Already are the numbers of some of the principal occupations extensive enough to warrant much reliance upon the facts which they exhibit, as shown in Table X., pages 50-53. In that abstract it will be perceived that *agriculturists* stand the most favorable on the list, the average age of these being no less than sixty-four per cent. This is fully twelve years above the general average and nearly nineteen years above the average age of those returned as *laborers*; and eighteen per cent. above that of *mechanics*. But when we take into consideration that none are embraced in this table who died prior to their 21st year, the difference is in reality much more important.

Had we time to compare those under the general term of mechanics, who are subject nevertheless to different occupational influences, we should arrive at some highly practical and important truths, which, if the lessons they teach should be heeded, might contribute to life and health. *Blacksmiths, carpenters and shoemakers* are the three trades which are represented in the abstract by the largest numbers. The last of these, numbers no less than 1274 in the period ending with the year 1850, and

* *Annals d'Hygiene Publique*, July, 1852.

266 in 1851. Their average age in the former period was 43.31 years, and in 1851 it was 42.22 years. Starting at the commencement of the 21st year of life, then, and these useful artisans have on an average the prospect of living only about 23 years, while the farmer has the prospect of 44 years before him. This is a difference of nearly one-half. Now, according to the census of 1850, (p. 78) there are 55,082 farmers in the State, and 31,944 shoemakers. Next to agriculture there are probably more of our citizens engaged in shoemaking than in any other one occupation. The carpenters number only one-half as high as the shoemakers. The following table will show the number of this latter class of persons in some of the towns largely engaged in the shoe manufactory.

Towns.	Population in 1850.	Number of dwell- ings.	Number of fam- ilies.	Shoemakers.			Number of pairs made annually.	Remarks.
				Number of manufac- turers	Operatives.			
					Males.	Fem 'ls.		
Abington,	5269	833	1070	45	1579	1011	1,658,000	Mostly boots.
Brimfield,	1420	264	269	19	23	—	—	Incomplete.
Danvers,	8109	1111	1554	35	1184	693	1,124,000	Mixed.
E. Bridgewater,	2545	428	538	7	256	124	336,300	Pegged work.
Grafton,	3904	876	1039	11	418	265	—	Mostly pegged.
Lynn,	14257	1948	3800	114	3787	6422	4,633,900	Sewed work.
Natick,	2744	552	754	25	859	624	1,113,000	Pegged work.
N. Brookfield,	1939	288	401	4	423	209	558,000	Pegged work entirely.
Stoneham,	2085	399	415	24	415	376	851,000	Children's mixed.
Worcester,	17049	2341	3150	18	1144	366	—	Pegged work mostly.

The number of families in each of the above towns is greater than the number of dwellings, and in one case, Lynn, it is nearly two of the former to one of the latter. In Stoneham the number of males engaged in shoemaking was stated to be just equal to the number of families in the town. In Grafton, a single manufacturer uses one hundred bushels of shoe-pegs a year.

Had we other essential items of information from these ten towns, we might present some highly useful deductions pertaining to the influence of this branch of industry on health and longevity. This can be done, perhaps, when the statistics of the United States census shall be published in full. As in England, Worcester manufactures gloves principally, Leicester stockings, Nottingham lace, Coventry ribbons, Kidderminster carpets,

Sheffield cutlery, Northampton shoes ; so in New England, particular towns are largely engaged in special mechanical arts. Lynn is to Massachusetts, in a measure, what Northampton is to England. It has long been said that "you may know when you are within a mile of Northampton by the noise of the lapstones." We have alluded to this town in particular because it is the only place within the scope of our knowledge where the kind of statistics which we want have been obtained. The statistics of All Saints, one of the registration sub-districts of Northampton, is found to be as follows : —

SEVEN YEARS. 1838—1844.

Ages.	Annual mortality per cent. of Shoemakers in All Saints.	Total annual mortality per cent. in All Saints' Parish only.	Total annual mortality per cent. in other parishes of the sub-district.	Excess of mortality in All Saints' Parish.	Excess of mortality among the Shoemakers, above the general per cent.
10—20	.893	.515	.474	.041	.403
20—40	1.175	.849	.820	.029	.325
40—60	1.317	1.606	1.229	.377	— .100
60—80	6.122	6.257	5.893	.364	.047

In the comments of the Report* from which we extract the above, we learn that at the age of 20—60, the shoemakers constitute about one-ninth part of the whole population, which, however, includes their wives and children. The mortality among the shoemakers up to the age of 40 is considerably higher than in the rest of the population of corresponding ages. Of the deaths of shoemakers, nearly one-half were of consumption, and not far from one-eighth, of disease of the heart, two maladies peculiarly severe upon this class of persons everywhere.

Life Insurance. — William Farr, Esq., in a letter to the Registrar-General of England, to be found in his Eighth Report, says : —

"The facts collected under the Registration Act, throw light on the causes that affect the health of the people, and will ultimately lead to the diminution of sickness and the extension of life. This is, perhaps, their most important use. Next to it in interest is their application to the purposes of Life Insurance ;

* English Registrar-General's Eighth Report, p. 322.

one of the most valuable discoveries of modern times, and one of the highest branches of commerce, which may be said to have originated in England, and has flourished to the same extent in no other country." Various tables, some quite correct and others very false, have been erected and adopted by the English insurance companies. American insurance companies have adopted the rates of the English companies, as deduced from the tables, showing the expectation of life, or *after-lifetime*, as it is more properly termed. We have not time here to enter into a calculation from our own State statistics but will give a synoptical view of several of the more important English rates, as follows :

Annual Life Premiums to insure £100, or \$100.						
Age.	English Table.		Carlisle Table, (Milne.)	Equitable Experience Table.	Northampton true Table.	Northampton Table, by Dr. Price.
	Males.	Females.				
20	1.597	1.555	1.494	1.517	1.549	2.179
30	2.054	1.963	1.952	1.967	2.067	2.667
40	2.731	2.575	2.599	2.687	2.869	3.398
50	3.873	3.627	3.622	3.992	4.202	4.530
60	6.129	5.734	5.790	6.302	6.935	6.366

It has been *proved* that Dr. Price's Northampton table is incorrect ; and it will be perceived above that during the ages when the greatest number of life insurances are effected, that the premiums demanded are much too high ; and yet it is used by some companies abroad and perhaps in America.

The only life insurance company in this country whose calculations from its own experience have fallen under our notice, is the "Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York." The actuary of that company, in his report to the board of trustees in February, 1851, states, from data of much reliance, carried through an experience of eight years, that in the northern United States the probabilities of living are less than in England. He has constructed a table in which he makes a comparison between the mortality per cent. of all those residing north of the southern line of Virginia and Kentucky who have been assured in that company during the eight years, and the same of all those whose lives have been assured by fifteen English companies of the longest experience. The greatest difference exists among those over 65 years of age, where the per cent. of mortality was in

America 8.98, and in England 5.18. In both countries, however, the mortality takes a startling stride after the age of 55 years, above that of those who are under that age. The general results are "not such," says the actuary, "as to authorize us to conclude that the force of vitality in this portion of the United States, is as great as it is in England."

This fact we believe is generally understood by those interested in life assurance among us, who of course govern themselves accordingly, or suffer accordingly; or, as Mr. Gill, the actuary above quoted states it: "These results present as yet, no reasonable cause of alarm to those companies whose rates of assurance allow, *as the rates of all companies should do*, a sufficiently large margin beyond the rates actually deduced from the English tables of mortality. To those companies, however, which, on the unwarrantable supposition that human life is better on this side of the Atlantic than it is in Europe, have made their rates equal to, and in some cases less than those actually resulting from the [foreign] tables, these results are a sufficient indication that unless they change their rates, they must be ultimately unable to fulfil their contracts."

Mr. Gill, the intelligent actuary of the company, from whose report we make the above remarks, says: "It is a well known result of all the European contributions to vital statistics, that a marked change, the causes of which are but very imperfectly understood, takes place in the law of mortality about the age of 55; so much so that Mr. Farr, in constructing the 'English Life Table' for the Registrar-General, actually used different mathematical laws for the formation of his table before and after this age, and this period has been called the 'break of life.'" He terminates his report with the following counsel: "These considerations induce me to recommend the trustees to confine their assurance business, so far as the issuing of new policies is concerned, to lives below the age of 56."

In reverting to the general subject of the mortality of the State, we at once observe many points well calculated to arrest the attention of every true philanthropist and real statesman. The tables show in rugged and unmistakable outlines that large numbers of valuable lives are sacrificed annually in the State, which, with proper sanatory improvements, that could readily be named,

might have been saved. In addition to this actual waste of life, there is much avoidable sickness and general enervation of physical energy, the amount of which it is hard to estimate. A few years ago it was estimated by the celebrated Dr. Warren, of Boston, that the temperance cause had augmented the physical power of the State one-sixth.* If a reformatory change in the habits of the people pertaining to a single article as a beverage had wrought, or was capable of effecting (and no true physiologist will hesitate to admit it) such a valuable result, what arithmetic can calculate the advantages upon the public, especially in our cities and more densely peopled villages of a complete system of health measures, such as it is within the province of legislators to require, and in the power of the people to adopt. Such, however, cannot be expected until the public are made acquainted with the lessons which our system of registration is teaching, by having them presented in plain and comprehensive language. Not these alone, but our English neighbors, who were our pioneers in laws and investigations upon the subject of public health, are furnishing annually a mass of information on the subject, corroborative of, or, rather, they are so extensive and systematic as to demonstrate with almost mathematical precision the truths which our reports shadow forth.

When the facts on this subject become generally known among our citizens, as they have been presented in countries abroad—England, France, Germany, Sweden, Prussia, &c. &c., they cannot fail to awaken public sentiment and enlist a universal interest here, as it has in other places.† The Public Health Act of the British Parliament, establishing a General Board of Health, will form as fitting a precursor of a like measure in our Commonwealth as the English Registration Act from the same source did of our Registration Act ten years ago, which in turn has been the precursor of like enactments in at least half-a-dozen

* Warren on Health, 2nd edition, 1845.

† Dr. Guy, of King's College, London, &c., says: "I do not fear the charge of exaggeration, when I claim for the sanitary question the right to be regarded THE great question of the day. Look at it as a question of humanity, and it will not suffer by comparison with the highest efforts of the philanthropist; regard it as a great act of justice, and here, too, you will acknowledge it prefers peculiar claims to consideration; measure it by the rule of economy, and I hesitate not to affirm that it stands without a rival; or view it in its moral relations and reactions, and I know not whether even the great question of education will take rank before it."

other States of our Union already. The English Health of Towns Bill, introduced by Lord Morpeth, (now Earl of Carlisle,) and so ably supported by him and others in Parliament has been the cause of presenting an array of facts to the people which are most convincing in their show of healthful results from the adoption of disease-preventing measures. It has not only given a more tangible form, and a more practical application, to the principles presented by the Registrar-General in his Reports, but its working has developed and disseminated among the citizens interested, the most convincing proof that the whole truth had not been told.

In the debates* on the bill above noticed Lord Morpeth stated, from Dr. Guy, of King's College Hospital, that the mortality in England was—

	In Country Districts.				Town† Districts.
Population to square mile,	-	-	199		5,100
Annual deaths in 10,000,	-	-	193		271
“ excess in towns,†	-	-	-	-	78
Rate of mortality,	-	-	-	1 in 52	1 in 37
The rate of mortality in England was	-	-	-	-	1 in 45
Isle of Wight,	-	-	-	-	“ 58
London,	-	-	-	-	“ 39
Leeds and Birmingham,	-	-	-	-	“ 37
Sheffield,	-	-	-	-	“ 33
Bristol,	-	-	-	-	“ 32
Manchester,	-	-	-	-	“ 30
Liverpool,	-	-	-	-	“ 29

By this it appears that the excess of mortality in the large towns is more than 40 per cent. above that of the country districts, and, that of the inhabitants of London, compared with England at large, lose eight years of their lives, while those of Liverpool lose nineteen. Another view of the matter indicates like results: the average age at death in Lancashire (the county containing Liverpool, Manchester, &c.) was twenty-two years,

* Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Vol. XC., third series, page 619.

† The English designate as *Towns* such places as are known as cities among us.

and in Liverpool alone, only seventeen, while in Wiltshire it was thirty-five.

But, as before intimated, our own statistics coincide with those of other countries; thus, in the report of 1849, we find that there was—

		Pop'n to sq. mile.	Deaths, per ct., or one in	
In five western counties,	- -	65	1.87	53.47
In nine eastern counties,	- -	191	2.13	46.92
Average Age.				
Country districts,	- - -	31 yrs.	1.70	58.69
Cities,	- - -	21 "	2.83	35.30
Boston alone,	- - -	20.5	3.70	26.99
No. of Inhabitants.				
Beacon Hill, (Boston,)	- -	2615	1.34	74.71
Back Bay,	- -	5121	1.09	52.07
Broad, Cove, and Sea sts., (Boston,)		2813	5.65	17.06

It is necessary to observe that the above statistics of localities in our own State, are not on so extensive a scale as those of European structure, but the story they tell, so far as they do go, is of a piece with that from the English tables. Those showing the western and eastern division of the State, also those embracing cities and country, were from the Eighth Registration Report for the year 1849. That for Boston alone is from tables of the present report, embracing three years—'49-51; and those showing three districts in Boston were from observations in 1850, by a writer in the *North American Review*.*

We will define these three districts from the writer's own comments: "The first section which we have selected comprises the portion of Boston between Beacon and Pinckney Streets, inclusive, extending from the State House to Charles Street. Belknap and West Cedar Streets were not included. This section of the city is all high land, and thoroughly drained by nature. The houses are large and well ventilated. The population in this district is 2615, of whom 2054 are Americans and 561 foreigners. The latter are probably mostly domestics in the families of the former.

"The next section is upon the 'Back Bay.' It contains the

* *North Am. Rev.* No. CLII., July, 1851, pp. 121-2.

district which is included between Pleasant Street and the Marsh, and extends from Providence Railroad to West Orange Street. It is composed entirely of new-made land. The streets are narrow, the sewerage and drainage are imperfect. The houses are small, and built around alleys, as well as upon streets. The population is 5121, of whom 1348 are Americans and 3773 are foreigners. The native population are mostly trades-people and mechanics. They are intelligent, and are as attentive to the known laws of hygiene as the average in any community.

“The last district selected for comparison comprises Broad, Cove, and Sea Streets. These streets are situated near the wharves. They are built principally upon made land, and have numerous blind alleys leading from them. The streets and alleys are badly *drained*, and crowded with an overflowing population. A large number of the houses have no means of sewerage whatever, and all their refuse of every description stagnates about the yards, spreading on every side poisonous exhalations, laden with disease and death. A majority of the houses contain several families, and some of them have no less than nine or ten. Even the cellars of the houses are often inhabited, and in some instances one cellar leads to another, and this to a third, a sort of dungeon, all inhabited by human beings of both sexes and every age. The population of these three streets is 2813, of whom 2738 are foreigners and only 75 Americans. The mortality was *one in 17.6 of the population*, or 5.65 per cent., and this was a year (1850) remarkable for its healthiness. What it would have been in a sickly year we dare not conjecture.

“We were at first inclined to regard these figures as an exaggeration,” adds the above writer. “We could not believe that a portion of Boston is annually almost decimated of its population. But a careful reëxamination has confirmed the accuracy of the statement.”

Thus we find that facts and observations recorded and noticed, whether in Europe or America, are contributing to the same great end by teaching the philanthropist and statesman where the evils lurk, by removing which the human race can be elevated, life prolonged, and health preserved. And why not? The principles of life and health form an important chapter in the code of nature's laws, and are therefore of universal application. Obe-

dience gives life and happiness, and disobedience is inevitably attended with the reverse, as well in old England as in New England; and this holds true with the individual—the unit, and with communities—the multiple. Similar results are forced upon us, whether our investigations lead us to compare country with town abroad, or country and city at home,—whether we contrast section of country with section of country, or section of city with section of city, either in transatlantic or cisatlantic regions.

We have descended thus to particulars respecting specified sections because they present strong contrasts, and hence are the facts that are first noticed and that first make an impression on the inquiring mind. That portion of our citizens inhabiting the salubrious hills of Berkshire, or dwelling in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut, with all of the insignia of health ever fresh before their eyes, cannot realize the actual state of things which exists in every considerable city in our State. Many and many a hole, in our densely populated towns, is inhabited by a horde of human beings who pay a fat per centage on the value of their dens by way of rent, which almost any farmer in the country towns, should he see his swine in such a squalid situation, would not rest until he had apologized to them by bettering their condition.

We read and hear much about impoverished and famished Ireland; and some have contributed to relief because they entertain the idea that the failure of the potato crop brought famine on that country, and others have done the same who thought that the failure of the potato crop was not the prime cause of famine, but rather the fact that Ireland had allowed itself to depend on the success of the potato crop with the penalty of a famine. Much, too, comes to our eyes and ears, and our hearts, descriptive of the thousands who are reaping the fruits of merciless physical circumstances in the cities of the old world, when similar-conditioned specimens of human degradation, not far removed from our own thresholds, are unknown in effect if not in fact. Our commiseration is alert when we read that “Three wet days will bring the greater part of *thirty thousand* street people in London to the brink of starvation,”* or when we are made

* London Labor and London Poor.

acquainted with the volumes that come to us teeming with pictures of agglomerated vice and filth, spiritual and physical depravity, with a *finis* of epidemic death; or even when they paint in lighter shades the demoralizing influences of these polluted dwellings on a new comer, unaccustomed to them.

Such outlines make the whole heart sick and force us to hope and believe they are confined to foreign soil. But every "minister at large" or city missionary and dispensary physician in Boston, Lowell, &c., would be liable to mistake these, were the names of foreign localities omitted, for unexaggerated descriptions of places—Fort Hill, or The Acre—in our own cities. An able writer already referred to, and who sustains neither of the above-mentioned positions, says: "We are told a great deal of the contrasts of European life. We have heard much of famine in the midst of plenty; of splendor set off by squalid misery; of abject wretchedness showing its guant and deformed features by the side of ease and luxury. Undoubtedly this is true. We can bear personal testimony to the accuracy of the picture. And yet we can recall, neither from our own observation nor from the statements of others, any contrasts of life (not even in London) greater or more striking than observed in Boston, and which may be gathered from the columns of the City Registrar's account of the mortality of Boston. * * * * * Human beings, men, women and children, boys and girls, herding together like swine, and like swine wallowing in filth, and worse than swine steeped in vices that we dare not mention, may be seen by any one who will visit Burgess Alley and other localities in the Broad Street district." A few descriptions of places in our midst have already been given to the public.* We have been told of a single Ward (VIII.) in our metropolis, which, according to the census of 1850, embracing an aggregate of only 480 inhabited dwellings, *contained over 200 dwellings with an average of seven FAMILIES to each house.*†

* Report on the Hygiene of Mass., but more particularly of the cities of Boston and Lowell, to the American Medical Association, 1849, by J. Curtis, M. D. Trans. of do. Vol. II. Also, Dr. Buckingham's Lecture on Individual and Public Health. Boston, 1848. Report of the City Physician on the Cholera of 1849 in Boston. Report of the Sanitary Commissioners to the Legislature of Mass., 1850. Eighth Registration Report of Mass. N. A. Review, No. 152, Art. V., &c. &c. &c.

† Census Report: City Doc. No. 42, 1850. Calculated from Table D. p. 32.

We stop not to extend the catalogue here. We may have appeared too specific already, but no especial pains has been taken to avoid some detail of prominent points. We think that these cardinal features should be clearly presented to the minds of those who have it in their power to institute remedies for such social, moral and vital evils. The judgment of our citizens is not altogether dormant, when statements are made showing the dregs of social and physical life in Leeds, Liverpool and London. They should know that the worst places in those cities are not without their counterpart and parallel within the borders of our own Commonwealth, and fully as extensive too, if the difference in age and population of the localities are taken into account.

But abroad they have already entered manfully on the work of reform. Amid all of its political changes France is incessantly contributing of her treasure and talent, to elevate the physical condition of her citizens. With the directing and protecting hand of Parliament, England is daily improving the condition of her citizens. Measures are quite advanced, in many localities, which elevate and save life. Model lodging-houses have had the effect which was anticipated. They have reduced the mortality more than one-half among the population occupying them, and utterly exterminated typhus fever from their occupants. Says a foreign writer, "It has been proved in the Report of the General Board of Health, that every efficient sanitary improvement, has been followed, as directly as cause and effect, by a corresponding decrease of sickness and mortality. There is no exception to this rule."

When our own people learn this from practical legislation, as England has done, some thousands of lives, on a moderate calculation, will be saved annually, in the cities of the Commonwealth, the physical power of the State will be elevated, and the health, happiness, moral dignity, and intellectual greatness of our citizens will be equally augmented.

NOTES.

THE abstracts in reports which have preceded this have been accompanied by more or less copious notes, which were deemed essential to their full appreciation. These generally related to the imperfections, or other modifying circumstances, connected with the returns. By recurrence to some of the earlier reports, these explanatory remarks will be found to be quite lengthy, and to consist chiefly in extracts from the letters with which the town clerks accompanied their returns. As the law is now better understood, and its practical workings have become more familiar, greater accuracy and completeness, with less comment, have characterized the returns from the various cities and towns of the Commonwealth. Although the fact has been already repeated, yet it is still worthy of additional notice, that the returns of each year are marked by perceptible improvement over their predecessors in general and special fulness, as well as undoubted accuracy. Still, it is not to be expected that perfection will exist in the returns of over 25,000 births, over 10,000 marriages, and near 20,000 deaths, occurring annually, among a million of people, all required to be recorded with much minuteness of detail, and returned to this office, from the hands of some three hundred and twenty-five different civil State officers.

TOWNS MAKING NO RETURNS.—With all that has been said, without any action, a few towns are uniform in neglecting to make returns. The oaths of office have been violated in this matter by the town clerks of DENNIS, in *Barnstable County*, who has made no returns of either births, marriages, or deaths, since 1844; and of UPTON, in *Worcester County*, from whom nothing on this subject has been heard since 1845. With the exception of returns of marriages in 1850 and 1851, the clerk of the town of CHESHIRE, in *Berkshire County*, and except returns of births and deaths in 1850 the town clerk of ROWE, in *Franklin County*, should both be placed in the same catalogue with those of *Dennis* and *Upton*.

In addition to the above the following towns are noted for neglecting to make returns for this report, viz.: in *Berkshire County*, *Clarksburg* and *Savoy*. *New Ashford* also neglected to make returns of deaths. In *Franklin County*, *Conway* made no returns of births. In *Hampshire County*, *Enfield* made no returns, and *Greenwich* none of births.

According to the returns there were no marriages in the town of *Hull* during the year.

Some of the other towns have been more or less remiss in various particulars, among which should be most prominently noted the city of *Salem*, the clerk of which seems to be almost entirely regardless of that part of the law which pertains to the items of the marriage returns.

The town of *Malden*, in *Middlesex County*, is almost the only town in the State which sends returns to this office one year behind-hand.

In the returns of births during the last three years, from the town of *Lancaster*, in Worcester County, there are mingled the records of many former years, going as far back as thirty and forty years ago.

The causes of death have been quite indefinitely stated in some instances.

One is returned as having died of disease of the heart, being only one day old. This was doubtless a case of imperfect development, technically termed *Cyanosis*. One farmer in Worcester County, of eighty-seven years, was returned as having died of "old man's foot," and one female in the same county, of fifty-nine years, was reported as having been "poisoned by corn plaster," while another person still is said to have died of "congress water and warm baths." A few cases are reported where the fatal malady is stated to be a "chronic complaint."

The following changes in the limits of town boundaries have taken place during the year by acts of the Legislature of 1851:—

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.—By the act of May 24, chapt. 265, a small amount of territory, inhabited by about seventy-five persons, was set off from the town of *New Marlborough* and annexed to *Monterey*.

ESSEX COUNTY.—By the act of April 17, chapt. 54, a tract occupied by 2880 inhabitants, was set off from the town of *Newbury* and annexed to *Newburyport*. This act reduces the population of Newbury to 1546, and increases that of Newburyport to 12,452.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—By the act of February 28, chapt. 8, a part of the town of *Dracut*, having an estimated population of 1800, (the number of voters was 266,) was set off therefrom and annexed to the city of *Lowell*.

NORFOLK COUNTY.—By the act of May 24, chapt. 250, the new town of *West Roxbury* was incorporated, with about 3500 inhabitants, all of which was taken from the city of *Roxbury*.

WORCESTER COUNTY.—By the act of May 24, chapt. 293, a small area, occupied by not far from fifteen persons, was set off from the town of *Rutland* and annexed to *Paxton*. By the act of May 24, chapt. 293, certain farms, also consisting of about ninety acres, but represented to be "without the very first inhabitant thereon," were set off from the town of *Winchendon* and annexed to *Gardner*.

ERRATA.—Page 45, opposite Typhus Fever in the aggregate No. for the three years' period, for 12,788, read 2,041.

" 81, line 18, for females read males.

" " " 21, " " " "

" " " " " males " females.

334. 1-22 WPA.

